



## THE QUALITY OF REPOSE IN ARCHITECTURE.

By J. D. CRACE.

IN all Art the ultimate charm—that which induces admiration, whether in active ecstasy or in the more passive calm of the senses which results from the contemplation of some noble forms of beauty—is, more often than not, extremely difficult to analyse. None of us can quite tell, of the impression made on him by any thing of beauty, how much is due to line or colour, acting directly on well-trained perception, how much to some secondary mental reminiscence, or bundle of reminiscences, which we call “association.” In the latter class, for instance, we ought really to place all that delight in the skill of the producer, as evidenced by the trace of his fingers or tools, which is so large a component of the admiration of those who have themselves essayed the use of tools or fingers. A whole train of ideas leads from the object itself to what are often remote incidents or causes of its origin, and the remarkable thing is that the mind seems to leap at a bound from end to end of this long train of ideas. This instantaneous mental action is the result really of experience—conscious or unconscious training; and the ordinarily observant man has frequently gone through much unconscious experience which enables his mind to arrive at the end of a chain of ideas without having to study them link by link. Such a man, therefore, when confronted with a work of art, is open to receive “an impression”—that is to say, his mind receives instantaneously some sensation—pleasurable or otherwise—before it has had time to deal with arguments. On the other hand the unobservant and untrained man receives no such distinct impression of the whole, but flounders mentally among the parts. If he expresses an opinion it is, as likely as not, founded on the merit or demerit of some really secondary detail.

Now I have dealt particularly with this tendency of the mind to make use of its previous experience to skip argument and receive a definite, instantaneous impression, because that special quality in Art with which I set out to deal is, more perhaps than any other quality, a matter of instantaneous impression. You may find many valuable qualities in a work of art after search or detailed inspection; but the quality of “Repose” is that quality which, if it be there at all, is there at the first glance. It may more and more impress you after acquaintance, but you will not discover it by searching for it.

What then is “Repose” in Art? That it is a quality of great value in Painting will not be disputed, nor that it is of still greater value in Sculpture; but when we come to Architecture may we not say that it is the indispensable quality, and that nothing can altogether atone for its absence in any building that would claim nobility?

As to what constitutes “Repose” in painting and sculpture we must be satisfied here to say very little. It involves the instantaneous perception of a well-balanced harmony, of the absence of distracting lines or colours; and needs, in the case of sculpture, a well-adjusted

centre of gravity. Above all it involves such a breadth of treatment as to leave the mind in no doubt as to its centre of interest.

This brings us a step further. It is the absence of anything which may cause, even for one instant, mental bewilderment which is necessary to the quality of "Repose" in art. Conversely "Repose" is the result of broad and simple exposition of the leading motive.

So now we return to Architecture, and let us apply to this our particular art the two conditions which, if I am right, we may accept as essential to the quality of Repose. Combining them they may be expressed thus: "the leading motive so clearly and simply expressed as to be recognised at a glance."

Now in Architecture what is and must be the first consideration, the leading motive? There can be no doubt about the reply. It must be "*Stability*." There may, and should be, various other motives to be duly expressed in a building, but nothing can precede stability. Therefore the clear and undisturbed expression of stability is the first and great essential to the quality of Repose. I have used the words "*clear and undisturbed*" and "*simple*;" but I desire not to have these words misinterpreted. By "*clear*" I do not mean bald, nor by "*simple*" do I mean void of detail. It is the *expression* which is to be simple, not necessarily the building or its parts. Simplicity of expression is consistent with inexhaustible detail. It is only necessary that the detail be not used contrary to the expression. It may often be used so as materially to assist expression, as most architects well know. But at this point it may not be amiss to illustrate the argument by example.

To begin with a general example. Perhaps no interiors offer such frequent instances of the quality of Repose as the vaulted naves of our cathedrals. A comparison of their varying amount of light does away with the notion that the effect of repose is due to subdued light. The true source of this quality is to be found in the clear and undisturbed expression of structural stability suggested by the continuity of moulded line in the shafts and vaulting. The very spontaneity, as it seems, of the upward growth and spread occupies the mind before all else. The stimulus to further examination of the parts is interest, not doubt. The same result occurs, externally, with many of the great church towers. Take the great tower at Malines, with its vast and complicated system of buttresses. The great, simple, dark lines which these afford by their shadows convey the idea of stability to the mind long before it has had time to give a thought to the detail.

The extremely simple constructive forms of the Greek temple result in "Repose" not because there is no detail, but because the detail is so completely subordinate to the simple lines and broad shadows of the columns and entablature. In fact, to have "Repose" we must have strength expressed. Whether this be attained by an effect of form and well-sustained upward growth, where the structure tends to altitude, or by that of bonded strength horizontally, or by a combination of the two, the idea of strength is indispensable to the impression of stability.

The famous Strozzi Palace is a splendid example of the Repose obtained by the suggestion of the "*vis inertiae*" in building; but it may be regarded as a somewhat extreme example, since it is as much fortress as palace. Of buildings which possess the quality of Repose without the assertion of more strength than is demanded for stability few excel Vulliamy's admirable Dorchester House, in Park Lane. If this be studied as a whole it will, I think, be found one of the most dignified and artistic residential buildings ever erected, in this country at any rate. Its angle to the roadways, its firm base, the excellent proportion of its spaces, the reserve maintained throughout, and, lastly, the skill with which its accessory outbuildings are arranged, both in scale and position, constitute it a masterpiece of unaffected and dignified architecture.

But there is no need to multiply examples; the features common to all of them are that the lines or masses which express structural strength are clearly and simply defined; that these are in such proportion to each other that the mind comprehends them, as a whole, at the first glance; and that the details and enrichments, though they abound, must be so dealt with as never for an instant to distract that first glance from the explanatory lines of structure.

It is the establishment of cross interests—rival attractions, if one may so put it—that steals away the mental calm of the spectator. There may be a thousand *additional* charms awaiting inspection, but there must be no rival in the first impression. If a building is to have dignity, if it is to possess any lasting charm, it must have that quality of simplicity of expression which can convey instantaneously to the mind of observant man a sense of its strength, a perception that its inert matter has been wrought into a condition of stability. If that message is conveyed without deviation or interruption the building possesses one noble quality—the quality of Repose.

## THE UNIVERSITY OF LONDON AND ARCHITECTURAL EDUCATION.

By ARTHUR CATES [*F.*]

**A**FTER many years of strife and conflict, between contending parties holding different views of the scope and duties of the proposed Teaching University for London, a Royal Commission was, on 30th April 1892, appointed "to consider the draft charter for the proposed Gresham University in London." This, from the Chairman having been Earl Cowper, is known as "the Cowper Commission."

The Commission completed its labours within two years, and its report is dated 24th January 1894. It held 68 sittings for taking evidence from 149 witnesses in reply to 25,594 questions, which evidence is printed in a massive volume of 1,227 double-column pages folio, with an appendix of 136 pages of relative documents put in by witnesses.

At the thirty-third Sitting, 11th November 1892, Professor T. Roger Smith gave evidence as Professor of Architecture and Construction at University College; this, which will be found in the Minutes of Evidence, pp. 625-9, questions 14824-14980, related to his classes at the College, and his advocacy of a Faculty of Applied Science, in which architects might graduate.

During the sitting of the Commission the Council of the Institute thought it desirable that the claims of Architecture to be recognised as a faculty or otherwise in the new Teaching University should be submitted to the Commission, and on 17th February 1893 four members delegated by the Council—viz. Mr. J. Macvicar Anderson, President; Mr. William Emerson, Hon. Sec.; Messrs. Arthur Cates and John Slater, Members of Council—attended before the Commission and gave evidence, which will be found in pp. 1024-41 of the Minutes of Evidence, questions 22449-22763, and in the Appendix, Nos. 46-50, pp. 87-95, are documents put in by Mr. Cates.

So far as it relates to the interests of Architecture the Report of the Commission may be summarised as follows:—

The result of the enquiry was to enlarge the scope of the University in respect both of the subject-matter and the method of its teaching.

It was proposed to include six Faculties: Arts,\* Science, Medicine, Law, Theology, and Music.

It was further proposed that Applied Sciences should be included in the subjects of teaching and graduation in the Faculty of Science; that the Faculty should comprise two departments for "Pure" and "Applied Science" respectively; that special Boards of Study should be constituted to deal with the various branches of each, and that among the branches of Applied Science there should be reckoned Science as applied to Engineering, Architecture, Agriculture, and other subjects of technology.

It was also proposed to include in the Senate or governing body of the University representatives of the four important bodies who were most directly interested in practical dealing with the subjects; thus in the sixty-six members of the Senate a representative of the Royal Institute of British Architects was included.

With respect to the Fine Arts the evidence did not appear to give sufficient warrant for constituting a faculty in that subject. In its historical and archæological aspect "Fine Art" might fairly come under the cognisance of a University, but in this relation it becomes a branch of the literary side of the University, and it was anticipated that one or more Boards of studies would be formed to deal with this part of the subject of art.

It was admitted that knowledge of scientific and æsthetic laws was useful to the artist, but the evidence insisted upon the predominant importance of execution, mastery, and of spontaneous imaginative power, and appeared adverse to any attempt to assign to "Art," considered for and in itself, a distinct position in the University.

The Commissioners anticipated that those institutions which represent the professions of engineering and architecture would be materially aided in their efforts for the promotion and improvement of professional education by the establishment of a department of "Applied Science" in the Faculty of Science; for this would afford to those who are preparing for their profession an education in which the fundamental principles of science would be taught by methods illustrating their bearing upon the theoretical and practical problems, familiarity with which is essential to a professional training.

Finally the Commissioners recommended that a Statutory Commission should be appointed, in order to frame, in accordance with the recommendations they submitted, the Statutes of the new University.

Greatly as was to be regretted the separation of the "art" from the "science" of architecture, these recommendations placed the Institute and Architecture in a much more favourable position before the public and in relation to education than either had previously occupied. But these anticipations of an assured position for the Institute on the Senate of the University were rudely dispelled when the details of the London University Commission Bill became known.

In the years succeeding the Report of the Cowper Commission, Bills to give effect to its recommendations were introduced by the Government in the House of Lords, but were dropped in the Lower House, and amended to remove a very large part of the formidable opposition which they drew forth; the amended Bill was again brought forward in 1897, passed the Lords, but was dropped in the Commons. Among other changes the schedule to the Bill reduced the members of the Senate to fifty-six, the representative of the Institute being among those eliminated.

\* This Faculty of Arts has not any relation to Art, or to the Fine Arts, but solely to what in University language are designated the Liberal Arts, as the old mediæval *trivium*—grammar, logic, and rhetoric—and the

*quadrivium*—arithmetic, geometry, music, and astronomy—and other branches of learning which are of the nature of intellectual instruments for advanced studies.

The object of the Bill was to appoint a Statutory Commission to make statutes and regulations for the University of London, in general accordance with the scheme of the Report of the Cowper Commission, but subject to the modifications specified or indicated in Part 1 of the Schedule, and to any other modifications which might appear expedient after consideration of changes which may have taken place since the date of the Report, *and to any representation made to them by or on behalf of any body or person affected.*

This Bill was not proceeded with in the Lower House. On 24th January 1898 a deputation representing the Senate of the University of London, the various teaching bodies in London, and the learned professions, waited on the Duke of Devonshire as Lord President of the Council, to urge on the Government, that the London University Commission Bill should be reintroduced at an early period of the coming session of Parliament. On this deputation the Institute was represented, but its delegates had no opportunity of taking an active part in the proceedings.

The Bill having accordingly been reintroduced and carried through both Houses, received the Royal Assent 12th August 1898, and became known as "The University of London Act, 1898." The Statutory Commission appointed by the Act at once commenced its labours, but although the Commission invited and received representations from various bodies and persons interested in the proposed Statutes it does not appear that any communication was invited from the Institute.

At the Annual Meeting of the Institute held 1st May 1899\* the attention of the Council was invited to this subject, and enquiry was made as to the steps which had been taken with respect to the representation of the Institute before the Commission, and the position which Architecture should hold in the Teaching University, but no satisfactory reply was given.

At the Annual Meeting held 7th May 1900† the question was repeated, but with no more satisfactory result—the official reply being apparently given in ignorance of the facts—since the Statutory Commission, having completed the task assigned to it, had on 27th February 1900 made its report, and had presented to Parliament the Statutes and the Regulations made by it for the University of London under the Act of 1898.

In the "Statutes" there is not any reference to the Institute, or to Architecture; in fact, that word does not appear in the eighteen pages on which the Statutes are set out; but Music is represented on the Senate by two representatives, one elected by the registered graduates in Music, and one appointed by the Members of the Faculty of Music; while Engineering has one representative, appointed by the Members of the Faculty of Engineering.

The eight faculties of the University established are Theology; Arts; Laws; Music; Medicine; Science; Engineering; Economics and Political Science.

The first schools of the University are defined, amongst them being, in all the faculties in which they respectively afford instruction, University College, London, and King's College, London.

The Statutes also provide that such boards of studies shall be constituted for the subjects of University study as may be from time to time prescribed. The Statutes are provisions of a permanent character, and can only be modified by the Senate with the authority of Parliament.

The "Regulations" are provisions for carrying the "Statutes" into effect, and are open to repeal or alteration by the Senate. The regulations establish thirty-two "boards of studies," among them a board of Fine Art for all the Fine Arts exclusive of Music but inclusive

\* JOURNAL, Vol. VI., Third Series, No. 12, 6th May 1899, p. 380.

† *Ibid.* Vol. VII., Third Series, No. 13, 12th May 1900, pp. 343 and 346.



of Architecture. They also nominate the members of the teaching staffs of public educational institutions who shall be recognised as teachers of the University for the several subjects specified; these include:—

At University College, London: Smith, Thomas Roger, F.R.I.B.A., *Architecture and Construction*. At King's College, London: Smith, Ravenscroft Elsey, A.R.I.B.A., *Architecture and Construction*. And Smith, Thomas Roger, is appointed a member of the Faculty of Engineering.

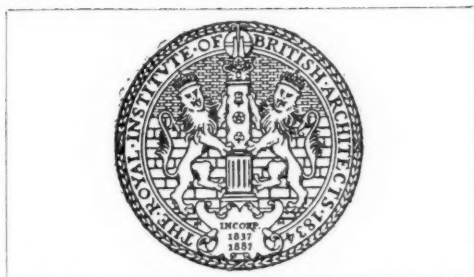
Thus the obligation of watching over and promoting the interests of architectural education in the University of London devolves entirely and solely, in both art and science, on Professor Thomas Roger Smith and his son, Professor Ravenscroft Elsey Smith, to whom the profession must look for the organisation of that complete course of systematic university education, the establishment of which is the first essential towards the due development of architecture, in its true position as a PROFESSION AND AN ART.

Whatever the shortcomings and neglect of the Institute may have been in not carefully following up the success gained in 1893, and in failing to make a more vigorous effort to maintain that position, there is now ample opportunity for it to aid and support the two Professors (father and son), who will influence and guide the Board of Studies in the interest of that Profession which they have so dearly at heart; and with the excellent example of what has been accomplished in the United States of America,\* their energy and experience, supported by the advice and encouragement of the Institute Council, should produce a satisfactory result.

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\* Vide "Architectural Education in the United States of America," *supra*, pp. 394-7





9, CONDUIT STREET, LONDON, W., 28th July 1900.

## CHRONICLE.

### HOLBORN TO STRAND IMPROVEMENT.

#### Correspondence between the Institute Council and the London County Council.

The following correspondence has taken place during the session between the Council of the Institute and the London County Council:—

[From the Superintending Architect L.C.C. to The Secretary R.I.B.A.]

16th February 1900.

SIR,—In continuation of the interview which the Council of the R.I.B.A. were good enough to accord me on the subject of the designs for the elevations of the Holborn to Strand Improvement, it has been decided by the particular Committee dealing with the question to recommend the carrying out in a general way of the scheme which was then outlined.

It has been suggested that a special condition should be inserted, that the architects should make Somerset House the key of their designs, but, as it is thought to be undesirable to control too strictly the invention of those who may be called upon to design the elevations for this great improvement, I have recommended that the style to be adopted should be Palladian freely treated.

Will you be good enough to obtain the opinion of the Council of the R.I.B.A. on this question at their next meeting and communicate the result to me? I venture to press for an answer by Tuesday morning, as the matter is of great urgency.—I am, Sir, your obedient servant,

W. E. RILEY,  
Superintending Architect.

The interview referred to took place at the Council Dinner Club, when Mr. Riley's proposals that four Architects should be chosen by the L.C.C. and four by the Council of the Institute to design façades for the Strand end of the new street were laid informally before the members of Council who were present.

[From The Secretary R.I.B.A. to the Superintending Architect L.C.C.]

20th Feb. 1900.

DEAR SIR,—I am directed by my Council to thank you for your letter of the 16th inst. and to reply to it as follows:—

The Council are desirous to emphasise the importance of the treatment of the Circus as a homogeneous architectural design, but they are of opinion that it would not on the whole be advisable to direct architects to adopt "the Palladian style freely treated," and that a better result would be obtained by leaving it to the judgment of the architects who may submit designs, provided that a proper artistic control be secured both as to design and material.

The Council of the Royal Institute will be happy to assist the London County Council in securing a proper architectural treatment for this important scheme.—I am, dear Sir, yours faithfully,

W. J. LOCKE, Secretary.

[From the Clerk of the London County Council to The Secretary R.I.B.A.]

5th March 1900.

SIR,—Mr. Shaw-Lefevre, the Chairman of the Improvements Committee, desires me to let you have for the information of the Royal Institute of British Architects the inclosed copy of reports, which will be under the consideration of this Council at its meeting to-morrow, on the subject of the architectural features of the new buildings to be erected in connection with the Holborn to the Strand improvement. You will observe that the first report of the Improvements Committee commences on p. 5, and contains the conditions upon which the eight architects are to be invited to send in designs. These conditions, however, are slightly modified by the further report which appears on p. 30. I understand that your Council will meet this evening to consider the subject, and if your Council desire to make any observations thereon it will be well for your communication to reach me to-morrow morning, as the matter will be before the Council here during the afternoon.—I am, Sir, your obedient servant,

C. J. STEWART, Clerk of the Council.

The following were the conditions referred to as being on p. 5 of the Report:—

i. In order to take some measures to ensure harmony of design in the architectural treatment of the buildings to be placed upon the frontages of the new streets in the Holborn to Strand improvement the London County Council has resolved to invite eight architects (four to be nominated by the Council of the Royal Institute of British Architects and four by the London County Council) to submit designs for the elevations only, in order to obtain the best professional views of the artistic treatment of this great improvement.

ii. The elevations should be accompanied by the necessary explanatory block plans of the frontages pro-

posed to be treated in connection with the improvement, fronting on the Strand and on the curved street proposed to be formed between Wellington Street and Clement's Inn.

iii. The Council will pay a sum of 150*l.* to each architect who submits a design in conformity with the accompanying instructions.

iv. On payment of the above-named amount, each design is to become the absolute property of the Council, who shall be at liberty to make such use of the designs as it may see fit in connection with the object detailed in the first paragraph.

v. The Council will not be under the obligation to employ, or secure the employment of, any of the selected architects to carry out their designs, or in any other capacity, or to make any further payment beyond the amount before stated with regard to the designs: the before stated payment is to be considered final.

vi. The land upon which it is proposed to build is indicated by the red lines on the block plan of a portion of the proposed improvement to a scale of 88 feet to one inch, showing the general arrangement and the sites allocated for re-instatement of premises to be demolished. This arrangement may be varied as regards frontage, but no portion of the buildings must project beyond the black lines.

vii. The designs are to be in black lines only, without colour, with the exception of a light tint of Indian ink on the doors and windows.

viii. The drawings are to be in geometrical projection, but one bird's-eye view taken from an imaginary point to the south-west of the site may be submitted by each architect.

ix. The drawings submitted must include—

(a) An outline elevation, to a scale of 16 feet to one inch, of the frontage next the Strand, the triangular plot next Wellington Street, and of the two sides of the curved street between Wellington Street and Clement's Inn.

(b) Elevations to a scale of 8 feet to an inch of the half of the Strand frontage from the end next Wellington Street.

(c) Elevations to a scale of 8 feet to an inch of the east and west sides of the triangular plot next Wellington Street.

(d) Elevations to a scale of 8 feet to an inch of the north side of the curved street to the westward of the proposed main street leading to Holborn, showing the arrangements of the salient angle.

(e) Sections to a scale of 8 feet to an inch through the front walls of the several buildings showing the arrangement of the roofs.

(f) Details to a scale of 4 feet to an inch of special features may be furnished if necessary.

x. The buildings may be 80 feet high from the level of the pavement to the top of the principal cornice, attic, balustrade or blocking, with not more than two stories in the roof.

xi. The difference in level on the various façades may be dealt with by either ramped features or by taking advantage of the breaks which will occur where streets are intended.

xii. The ground floor may be 18 feet high, the other floors not less than 10 feet from floor to floor, with the exception of the rooms in the roof, which are to be 9 feet high.

xiii. The pavement in front of the Strand frontage may be taken to be practically level; the gradient of the curved street will be 1 in 55 from the Charing Cross or western end, and 1 in 50 from the eastern end.

xiv. It may be desirable to treat the centre block of the crescent-shaped island as devoted to one building, the streets at the flanks of it being approached by arcaded

footways with steps up towards the curved street on the north side, and by a carriage road from the end leaving the Strand.

xv. The materials to be employed in the elevations to be stone, marble or granite. No other materials will be admissible.

xvi. The style suggested is Palladian freely treated and of a simple character, it being borne in mind that the buildings may be intended for commercial purposes.

xvii. The designs should be drawn on sheets of double elephant paper, 3 ft. 4 in. by 2 ft. 3 in., connected if required to increase the length, and mounted on strainers, with margins 3 in. wide.

xviii. The designs, which will be publicly exhibited, are to be sent in, addressed to the Architect to the Council, within six weeks of the date of nomination by the Institute and the Council respectively.

The following were the modifications of the above conditions referred to as being on p. 30 of the Report:—

(a) The architects in preparing their designs shall have regard to the possibility of the central portion of the site lying between the new crescent road and the Strand being used for the erection of a public building.

(b) The style suggested is Palladian, freely treated and of a simple character, or Renaissance of English character.

[From The Secretary R.I.B.A. to the Clerk of the London County Council.]

6th March 1900.

SIR,—With reference to your letter of yesterday's date, I am instructed by my Council to assure you of their cordial appreciation of the desire expressed by the Improvements Committee for the co-operation of the Royal Institute of British Architects in matters connected with the architecture of the new street, and to express their very great willingness to put their services at the disposal of the London County Council.

My Council, however, having received at their meeting yesterday the particulars of the proposed invitation to architects, and having been requested to reply in time for to-day's meeting of the London County Council, regret that so little time has been given them, as it was impossible to consider the conditions in an adequate manner, especially as this was the first occasion on which the proposals were formally laid before them. But I am to inform you at once that there are several conditions to which my Council could not lend their approval.

My Council would be most happy to appoint a small committee to confer with the Improvements Committee and go into the whole matter with that care which such a very important question deserves.—I am, Sir, your obedient Servant,

W. J. LOCKE, Secretary.

[From the Clerk of the London County Council to The Secretary R.I.B.A.]

8th March 1900.

SIR,—I have laid before the Improvements Committee your letter of the 6th instant on the subject of the elevations of the buildings proposed



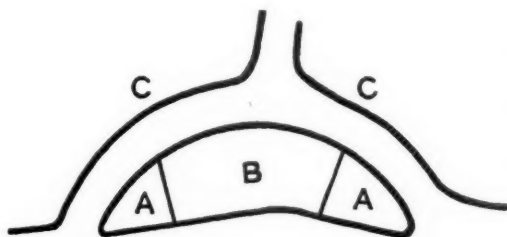
to be erected in connection with the Holborn to the Strand street.

With reference thereto I have to inform you that the Committee will be happy to receive the Committee of the Royal Institute of British Architects at this office on Wednesday next, the 14th instant, at such time between the hours of 3 and 5 p.m. as may meet the convenience of your Committee. Perhaps you will be so good as to let me know not later than Saturday morning the exact time which your Committee may select, so that I may make the necessary arrangements.—I am, Sir, your obedient Servant,

C. J. STEWART, *Clerk of the Council.*

A Committee of the Institute Council, consisting of the President, the Vice-Presidents, the Hon. Secretary, Mr. T. E. Colcutt, Mr. W. D. Caröe, and attended by the Secretary, met the Improvements Committee of the London County Council and submitted to them the following alternative scheme:—

1. Eight architects shall be invited to send in designs, four of whom shall be nominated by the London County Council and four by the Royal Institute of British Architects.
2. Each architect sending in a design shall receive an honorarium of £150.
3. Not more than three designs out of the eight shall be selected for execution.
4. The site shall be treated as so many building-blocks, A, B, C (as shown on sketch plan).



5. The designs of the successful architects shall be executed by them under the following conditions:—
  - (a) The architects to provide all working drawings, details, and specifications.
  - (b) Their remuneration to be at the rate of 100 guineas per 25 ft. of frontage.
6. The adjudication shall rest with a joint committee of three, who shall be appointed, one by the London County Council, one by the Royal Academy, and one by the Royal Institute of British Architects.
7. A period of at least three months shall be allowed the architects for the preparation of their designs.
8. A joint committee of the London County

Council and the Royal Institute of British Architects shall be appointed to elaborate the above points and draw up the instructions to the invited architects.

[From the Clerk of the London County Council to  
The Secretary R.I.B.A.]

30th March 1900.

DEAR SIR,—Referring to previous correspondence on the subject of the elevations of the buildings proposed to be erected in connection with the Holborn to the Strand street, I have to inform you that the Improvements Committee have given the fullest consideration to the suggestions made by the Royal Institute of British Architects, and particularly to those of the deputation which attended the Committee on the 14th instant. These suggestions may perhaps be classed under three heads as follows:—

1. That the Council should undertake to secure the employment of the particular architect whose design may be selected for the elevation of the buildings.
2. That the adjudication should rest with a joint committee of three members, one to be appointed by the County Council, one by the Royal Academy, and one by the Royal Institute of British Architects.
3. That certain amendments should be made in the form of invitation to the architects by the omission of certain detailed drawings.

With regard to the first point, the Committee, after a full review of all the facts, regret that they do not see their way to accede to the suggestion made by the Royal Institute.

With regard to the second point, the Committee have decided to recommend the Council to put it on record that it is the intention of the Council, before making use of any of the designs sent in, to seek expert advice thereon.

Upon the third point I may state that the Committee have agreed to make certain modifications in the conditions in regard to detailed drawings. Moreover, they have decided to advise the Council to pay a sum of £250 to each architect who submits a design in conformity with the instructions, instead of the sum of £150, as originally proposed.

From what has been said it will no doubt be apparent to the Royal Institute that the Committee have considerably modified their original conditions, with a view to meeting, as far as possible, the suggestions made by the Institute.

The Committee's report will be submitted to the Council on Tuesday, 10th April next, the last meeting before the Easter recess.

I enclose a proof of the report, and the Committee will be glad to learn that the report, as now modified, has the approval of the Royal Institute.

As the Committee are anxious to obtain the decision of the Council before the Easter recess it is desirable that any observations which the Royal Institute desire to make upon the enclosed report should reach me not later than noon on Wednesday next, the 4th of April. May I ask you to treat the enclosed report as a confidential document until it is presented to the Council on 10th April?—I am, dear Sir, yours faithfully,

C. J. STEWART, *Clerk of the Council.*

[From The Secretary R.I.B.A. to the Clerk of the London County Council.]

3rd April 1900.

DEAR SIR,—With reference to your letter of 30th March and the enclosed draft report of the Improvements Committee, I am directed by my Council to say that the Royal Institute of British Architects is in entire sympathy with the London County Council in their desire to obtain a great municipal improvement, but that in order to secure harmony of design and good architectural character they feel it to be essential to the success of the scheme that each of the intending tenants be required to go for the elevations of their new buildings to one of the finally elected architects, and they would further suggest that these architects might form a committee of advice for collaboration in the whole of the architectural scheme.—I am, dear Sir, yours faithfully,

W. J. LOCKE, *Secretary.*

[From the Clerk of the London County Council to The Secretary R.I.B.A.]

5th April 1900.

DEAR SIR,—Referring to your letter of the 3rd instant, the Improvements Committee desire me to express their best thanks for the suggestions made by the Royal Institute of British Architects on the subject of the architectural features of the buildings proposed to be erected in connection with the Holborn to the Strand improvement; and to state that the Committee's report will be taken up to the Council on Tuesday next.

I am, dear Sir, yours faithfully,

C. J. STEWART, *Clerk of the Council.*

19th April 1900.

DEAR SIR,—Referring to previous correspondence on the subject of the elevations of the buildings proposed to be erected in connection with the Holborn to the Strand improvement, I have to inform you that the Council has resolved to obtain from eight architects designs for the elevations of the buildings to front on the Strand and on the crescent road to be formed between Wellington Street and Clement's Inn. The Council is anxious to secure the co-operation of the Royal Institute of British Architects in such an important architectural question, and the Council desires therefore to invite the Royal Institute to nominate

four of the eight architects. The Council hopes to be in a position to nominate the remaining four in the course of a fortnight or so, and I shall be glad, therefore, if you can conveniently let me know within about the next fortnight the names selected by the Institute.

When the Council arrived at this decision the views of the Royal Institute as expressed in your several communications, and as stated by the deputation which attended before the Improvements Committee, were fully placed before the Council, with the result that after full consideration the Council has fixed the conditions upon which the designs are to be invited. These conditions are set out in detail in the paper sent herewith. I also enclose for the information of the Institute the report taken up to the Council by the Improvements Committee upon the subject.—I am, dear Sir, yours faithfully,

C. J. STEWART, *Clerk of the Council.*

The following is the Report referred to:—

#### REPORT OF THE IMPROVEMENTS COMMITTEE.

4th April 1900.

Holborn to the Strand Street—Architectural Features—Capital Vote, £2,000.

We submitted to the Council on 20th February 1900 a report dealing with the architectural features of the new buildings to be erected in connection with the Holborn to Strand improvement. In consequence, however, of the receipt of a letter from the Royal Institute of British Architects asking us to receive a deputation upon the subject, our chairman by leave of the Council withdrew the report on 13th March. Since then we have received the deputation from the Royal Institute and have reviewed the whole question, with the result that we are now fully prepared to advise the Council in the matter. In our former report we called attention to the fact that we are proceeding with the acquisition of the property needed for the construction of the new street from Holborn to the Strand, authorised by the London County Council (Improvements) Act, 1899, and that it becomes necessary for consideration to be given to the important question of the architectural features connected with the improvement. The scheme consists in the formation of a new street 100 feet wide from High Holborn at Little Queen Street, opposite Southampton Row, proceeding in a southerly direction intersecting Great Queen Street, Sardinia Street, Vere Street, and Stanhope Street. After intersecting the last-named street the thoroughfare bifurcates; the western branch, as wide as the main street, passes in a south-westerly direction, crossing Drury Lane and entering Catherine Street and the Strand close to Wellington Street, in order to form an approach to Waterloo Bridge. The eastern branch, also of the same width as the main street, passes from Stanhope Street through New Inn to the Strand at St. Clement Danes Church. The scheme also provides for the widening of the Strand between Wellington Street and St. Clement Danes Church.

The two branch streets form a crescent, and it will be seen that the land between this crescent and the Strand will form a most valuable building site. To obtain the full value of this land it is of the utmost importance that every regard should be had to the architectural features of the elevations of the buildings to front the new street, the crescent road, and the Strand.

The Act authorising the improvement makes provision for the reinstatement of the Gaiety Theatre, the Gaiety Restaurant, and Messrs. Short's premises at the western end of the site between the crescent and the Strand. The new buildings, which will be designed by one architect, already selected by the persons interested, will occupy an area of 25,100 square feet of land, having a frontage to the crescent and the Strand of about 438 feet, which is equal to more than one-fifth of the frontage of the whole site bounded by the crescent and the Strand. This complete site, bounded by the crescent road and the Strand, contains 174,570 square feet of land, *i.e.* about 4 acres. It will be divided into three plots; the central plot, which we will call plot A, will contain 125,270 square feet, or about 2 acres 3 roods 20 perches; the western plot (plot B) will contain 25,100 square feet, or 2 roods 12 perches; and the eastern plot (plot C) will contain 24,200 square feet, or 2 roods 8 perches. In order to afford light and air, and to more economically lay out the crescent island, the three plots will be divided north and south by two 50-foot ways. The Strand entrances to these ways will be for carriage traffic, but the northern entrances for foot traffic only. The latter entrances will be approached by steps from the crescent road, in order to overcome the difference in level between the crescent and the Strand. We may here state that the Act also provides for the reinstatement of the *Morning Post* premises on the triangular site which will remain after the removal of the existing Gaiety Theatre and the formation of the crescent road, and further for the reinstatement of Carr's Restaurant, Nos. 264 and 265, Strand. The persons to be reinstated are pressing for the Council's decision in regard to the elevations of their new buildings, and it is therefore necessary for the Council to settle the matter at the earliest moment possible.

The length of frontage of the buildings which will front the northern side of the widened Strand will be 850 feet. The frontage of the southern side of the new crescent will be 1,080 feet; whilst the length of frontage on the northern side of the crescent from Wellington Street to St. Clement's Inn will be 1,220 feet. The length of frontage on the eastern side of the main street from the crescent to Holborn will be 1,430 feet, and on the western side 1,300 feet. The total length of frontage therefore of the new buildings, which will be erected in connection with the complete improvement, will be 5,880 feet, or nearly  $1\frac{1}{10}$  mile.

From the facts already stated it will be evident that in connection with this improvement the architectural features are of far greater extent and importance than has yet been the case in any improvement previously undertaken, either by the Council or its predecessors, the Metropolitan Board of Works.

London has materially suffered in the past from the fact that the architectural features of new main thoroughfares have not been adequately controlled by the authority carrying out the improvement. It is true that in one case—that of Northumberland Avenue—the Metropolitan Board submitted the designs for the elevations of the new buildings to the consideration of the Council of the Royal Institute of British Architects; but too little regard has been had in the past to considerations of architectural effect. The result of this apathy is too sadly shown in the cases of Shaftesbury Avenue and Charing Cross Road. In our opinion every effort should be made to secure that the great thoroughfare from Holborn to the Strand should, in addition to utility, possess beauty and civic dignity, as some of the grand thoroughfares in certain Continental cities. Measures should accordingly be taken to insure harmony, though not perhaps identity of design, in the architectural treatment of the buildings to be placed upon the frontages of the new crescent, and on the northern side of the Strand, and perhaps in the main thoroughfare

itself. If this be secured, the Council will obtain the highest possible amount for the land, and the ultimate net cost of the improvement will be reduced in accordance with the increased dignity which the new thoroughfare may possess.

After careful consideration we have decided to advise the Council to invite designs from selected architects for the elevations of the buildings to front the northern side of the Strand, and the northern and southern sides of the new crescent road, as far as the junction with the main street. We consider that eight architects should be invited; that the invitations should be carefully worded, so that the Council should not come under any obligation to select any particular design, or to employ any of the architects, and that the Council should have a perfect right to make what use it likes of the plans to be submitted. We have further decided to recommend that a premium should be paid to each architect for the designs. We at first thought that a premium of £150 would be sufficient, but it has been represented to us that in order to secure the best work obtainable that amount should be increased, and, after full deliberation, we have decided to advise the Council to pay £250 for each design. The total sum to be expended would, therefore, not exceed £2,000, and we have sent to the Finance Committee an estimate of that amount. We think, however, that the cost of the work may well be taken as covered by the estimates of £2,000,000 and £2,742,500 already approved by the Council, particularly as those estimates included more than £2,000 for contingencies. Moreover, the Council authorised us on the 1st August 1899 and the 23rd January 1900 to incur expenditure on capital account up to £4,742,500 for the purpose of the Holborn to Strand Improvement. We are advised by the solicitor that the Council has full power to spend money for the designs in question.

It has been suggested to us that the competition should be perfectly open, that no particular architect should be nominated, and that the number of designs should not be limited, a premium being paid merely for the best design. After full consideration, however, we are strongly of opinion that it will be much better for the Council to invite designs from eight selected architects, and by so doing secure the work of the leading professional men, who, without doubt, would not send in designs if it were an open competition.

As a result of careful deliberation, and after consultation with the Council's officials and with the deputation from the Council of the Royal Institute of British Architects, we have drawn up the following conditions proposed to be attached to the invitation to the eight architects in question:—

*Proposed form of invitation—*

LONDON COUNTY COUNCIL.

*London County Council (Improvements) Act, 1899, 62 and 63 Vict., cap. 266.*

*Proposed New Street from Holborn to the Strand.*

i. In order to take some measures to ensure harmony of design in the architectural treatment of the buildings to be placed upon the frontages of the new streets in the Holborn to Strand improvement the London County Council has resolved to invite eight architects to submit designs for the elevations only, in order to obtain the best professional views of the artistic treatment of this great improvement.

ii. The elevations should be accompanied by the necessary explanatory block plans of the frontages proposed to be treated in connection with the improvement, fronting on the Strand and on the curved street proposed to be formed between Wellington Street and Clement's Inn.

iii. The Council will pay a sum of £250 to each architect who submits a design in conformity with the accompanying instructions.

iv. On payment of the above-named amount, each design is to become the absolute property of the Council, who shall be at liberty to make such use of the designs as it may see fit in connection with the object detailed in the first paragraph: but it is the intention of the Council, before making use of any such designs sent in, to seek expert advice thereon.

v. The Council will not be under the obligation to employ, or secure the employment of, any of the selected architects to carry out their designs, or in any other capacity, or to make any further payment beyond the amount before stated with regard to the designs: the before stated payment is to be considered final.

vi. The land upon which it is proposed to build is indicated by the red lines on the block plan of a portion of the proposed improvement to a scale of 88 feet to one inch, showing the general arrangement and the sites allocated for reinstatement of premises to be demolished. This arrangement may be varied as regards frontage, but no portion of the buildings must project beyond the black lines.

vii. The designs are to be in black lines only, without colour, with the exception of a light tint of Indian ink on the doors and windows.

viii. The drawings are to be in geometrical projection.

ix. The drawings submitted must include—

(a) An outline elevation, to a scale of 16 feet to one inch, of the frontage next the Strand, the triangular plot next Wellington Street, and of the two sides of the curved street between Wellington Street and Clement's Inn.

(b) Elevations to a scale of 8 feet to an inch of the half of the Strand frontage from the end next Wellington Street.

(c) Elevations to a scale of 8 feet to an inch of the east and west sides of the triangular plot next Wellington Street.

(d) Elevations to a scale of 8 feet to an inch of the north side of the curved street to the westward of the proposed main street leading to Holborn showing the arrangements of the salient angle.

(e) Sections to a scale of 8 feet to an inch through the front walls of the several buildings showing the arrangement of the roofs.

x. The buildings may be 80 feet high from the level of the pavement to the top of the principal cornice, attic, balustrade, or blocking, with not more than two stories in the roof.

xi. The difference in level on the various façades may be dealt with by either ramped features or by taking advantage of the breaks which will occur where streets are intended.

xii. The ground floor may be 18 feet high, the other floors not less than 10 feet from floor to floor, with the exception of the rooms in the roof, which are to be 9 feet high.

xiii. The pavement in front of the Strand frontage may be taken to be practically level; the gradient of the curved street will be 1 in 55 from the Charing Cross or western end, and 1 in 50 from the eastern end.

xiv. It may be desirable to treat the centre block of the crescent-shaped island as devoted to one building, the streets at the flanks of it being approached by arcaded footways with steps up towards the curved street on the north side, and by a carriage road from the end leaving the Strand.

xv. The materials to be employed in the elevations to be stone, marble, granite, or brick. No other materials will be admissible.

xvi. It should be borne in mind that the buildings to be

erected in connection with the improvement may be intended for commercial purposes, but the architects in preparing their designs shall have regard to the possibility of the central portion of the site lying between the new crescent road and the Strand being used for the erection of a public building.

xvii. The designs should be drawn on sheets of double elephant paper, 3 ft. 4 in. by 2 ft. 3 in., connected if required to increase the length, and mounted on strainers, with margins 3 in. wide.

xviii. The designs, which will be publicly exhibited, are to be sent in addressed to the Architect to the Council within eight weeks of the date of nomination.

It will be observed that we have readily acceded to a request made to us by the Establishment Committee on the 21st February by inserting words in condition xvi. in regard to the possibility of the central portion of the crescent site being used for the erection of a public building.

We may mention that the deputation from the Royal Institute of British Architects who attended before us on the 14th March strongly urged us to adopt suggestions as follows:—

(a) Eight architects should be invited to send in designs, four of whom should be nominated by the London County Council and four by the Royal Institute of British Architects.

(b) Each architect sending in a design should receive an honorarium of £150.

(c) Not more than three designs out of the eight should be selected for execution.

(d) The site should be treated as so many building blocks, say A, B, and C.

(e) The designs of the successful architects should be executed by them under the following conditions:—

(1) The architects to provide all working drawings, details, and specifications, and (2) Their remuneration to be at the rate of 100 guineas per 25 ft. of frontage.

(f) The adjudication should rest with a Joint Committee of three members, one to be appointed by the London County Council, one by the Royal Academy, and one by the Royal Institute of British Architects.

(g) A period of at least three months should be allowed the architects for the preparation of their designs.

(h) It should be suggested that a Joint Committee of the London County Council and the Royal Institute of British Architects should be appointed to elaborate the above points, and draw up the instructions to the invited architects.

During the conference the deputation suggested that the Council should withdraw the original condition to the effect that the Council should be under no obligation to employ a particular architect, and that the Council should agree to pay the architect whose design was selected one per cent. upon the cost of construction of the buildings. It was further suggested that in the form of invitation no reference should be made to any particular style of architecture, that it should be expressly stated to what definite purpose the central portion of the crescent site is to be devoted, and that a few amendments should be made in the conditions relating to details of plans.

All these suggestions have received our fullest consideration, with the result that we are unable to advise the Council to place itself under an obligation to secure the employment of a particular architect after the designs are sent in. It is not clear to us that the Council, even if it so desired, could accede to this request. We have, however, as already stated, decided to advise the Council to pay £250 for each design instead of £150, as originally proposed. Moreover, we would point out that the fact of being amongst the eight selected architects will represent



a considerable advantage to each of the persons invited to send in a design, and that though we cannot advise the Council to give any undertaking in the matter there is little doubt that some, if not all, of the eight architects will be asked by the several lessees of the Council's land to prepare drawings for the elevations of their new buildings.

With regard to the suggestion of the Royal Institute that a Joint Committee of three members should adjudicate upon the designs, we must point out that in inviting designs we do not suggest a competition. It is possible that of the eight designs submitted no particular design will be selected for the whole improvement, but that several may be used. We think, however, that the Council may well be advised to undertake to seek expert advice before making use of any of the designs sent in, and we have accordingly added words to this effect to condition iv. in the proposed form of invitation.

We may add that we have readily adopted the suggestions made by the deputation in regard to amending the conditions relating to details of plans, and have also prolonged the time allowed to eight weeks.

We have used every effort to reconcile the views expressed by the deputation from the Royal Institute with the conclusions at which we originally arrived, and we feel that the modified conditions in the form of invitation which we now suggest, and as set out above, concede as much as can reasonably be expected from us, having regard to our natural desire not to prejudice the interests of the Council. We communicated to the Royal Institute the modified conditions which we now submit to the Council for adoption, and in doing so we expressed the hope that these conditions would have the approval of the Institute. In reply the Institute have informed us that they are "in entire sympathy with the London County Council in their desire to obtain a great municipal improvement, but that in order to secure harmony of design and good architectural character they feel it to be essential to the success of the scheme that each of the intending tenants be required to go for the elevations of their new buildings to one of the finally elected architects; and they would further suggest that these architects might form a committee of advice for collaboration in the whole of the architectural scheme." We have already pointed out that in all probability some, if not all, of the eight architects will be asked by the several lessees of the Council's land to prepare drawings for the elevations of their new buildings. We believe that we have rightly judged the wishes of the Council in using every effort to secure the co-operation of the Institute in such an important architectural question as that dealt with in this report, but at the present stage we cannot advise the Council to commit itself to do more than that suggested in the modified conditions which we now submit.

We think that it is unnecessary for us to emphasise the fact that, having regard to the magnitude and importance of the improvement in question, which, as already stated, involves a gross outlay of nearly five millions sterling, it is absolutely necessary to obtain the best professional views of the artistic treatment of the improvement, particularly as by so doing the Council will realise the greatest possible amount for its land. The recommendations which we have to submit are accordingly as follows:—

(a) That the estimate of £2,000 submitted by the Finance Committee be approved, and that, in connection with the Holborn to the Strand Improvement, eight architects be invited to submit designs for the elevations of the buildings proposed to be erected, fronting on the Strand and on the crescent road to be formed between Wellington Street and Clement's Inn.

(b) That the terms and conditions of the invitations be those set out in the foregoing report of the Improvements Committee, and numbered i. to xviii. inclusive.

(c) That the Royal Institute of British Architects be invited to nominate four of the eight architects in question.

(d) That the Council do authorise the Improvements Committee to take all the necessary steps to give effect to the foregoing recommendations.

*[From The Secretaries R.I.B.A. to the Clerk of the London County Council.]*

3rd May 1900.

DEAR SIR,—In response to the invitation of the London County Council conveyed in your letter of the 19th inst., the Council of the Royal Institute of British Architects herewith nominate, in accordance with your request, the four following architects, placed in alphabetical order, to furnish designs for the elevations of buildings to front on the Strand and on the crescent road to be formed between Wellington Street and Clement's Inn:—

Mr. Reginald Blomfield, 1, New Court, Temple, E.C.

Mr. Thomas W. Colcutt, 36, Bloomsbury Square, W.C.

Mr. Ernest George, 18, Maddox Street, W.

Mr. R. Norman Shaw, R.A., 6, Ellerdale Road, Hampstead, N.W.

The Council of the Royal Institute, while expressing their most cordial appreciation of the desire manifested by the London County Council for their co-operation in a matter of such magnitude and importance, particularly wish to point out that the fact of their nominating four architects should be regarded not as signifying their approval of the conditions for the submission of designs adopted by the London County Council on the recommendation of the Improvements Committee for securing proper architectural treatment of the new scheme, but rather as a token of their often expressed and sincere desire to give to the London County Council whatever assistance lay in their power.

So far are the Council of the Institute from approving the conditions that they, with the expert knowledge of such matters which they may fairly claim, feel assured that such conditions would not ensure any beneficial result. In order to obtain architectural dignity and harmony of design for the new site they regard it as absolutely essential that the authors of the approved elevations should themselves carry out their designs, and that they should do so in collaboration with each other.

The Council of the Institute cannot but deprecate in the strongest terms conditions whereby the design of an architect may be handed over, either as a whole or in parts, to other architects to modify and execute, such modifications being liable to render it, from an artistic point of view, entirely valueless.—We are, dear Sir, yours faithfully,

ALEXANDER GRAHAM, *Hon. Secretary.*  
W. J. LOCKE, *Secretary.*



[From the Clerk of the London County Council to  
The Secretary R.I.B.A.]

15th May 1900.

DEAR SIR,—The Chairman of the Improvements Committee desires me to let you have for the information of the Royal Institute of British Architects the enclosed copy of a letter received from Mr. Norman Shaw, stating that he is unable to accept the invitation to submit a design for the elevations of the buildings to be erected in connection with the Holborn to the Strand street. I may add that the Improvements Committee are in communication with several architects, and I will communicate with you further as soon as four architects have been definitely nominated by this Council.—I am, dear Sir, yours faithfully,  
C. J. STEWART, Clerk of the Council.

[From Mr. Norman Shaw to the Clerk of the London County Council.]

6, Ellerdale Road, Hampstead, N.W.: 12th May 1900.

DEAR SIR,—I am in receipt of yours asking me to submit designs for the proposed new street, but I am sorry to say that I am not able to accept the invitation. I am no longer practising as an architect, having given up all active work some three years ago. It would have been very delightful had it all been otherways; but, as it is, it would be quite impossible for me to do adequate justice to the work.—I am, dear Sir, yours faithfully,  
R. NORMAN SHAW.

[From the Clerk of the London County Council to  
The Secretary R.I.B.A.]

18th May 1900.

DEAR SIR,—I send herewith a copy of a letter from Mr. T. W. Colcutt declining the invitation to submit designs for the elevations of the buildings to be erected in connection with the Holborn to the Strand street. Mr. Ernest George has agreed to submit a design, and Mr. Blomfield has not yet given his decision. The Improvements Committee will be glad if the Royal Institute of British Architects will at their earliest convenience nominate two other architects to fill the places of Mr. Norman Shaw and Mr. Colcutt. I may add that the architects selected by this Council were Messrs. T. G. Jackson, Mervyn Macartney, E. W. Mountford, and E. Runtz. Of these Mr. Jackson declined the invitation and Mr. Leonard Stokes has agreed to fill his place. The time for sending in the designs will be not later than 1st September next.—I am, dear Sir, yours faithfully,

C. J. STEWART, Clerk of the Council.

[From Mr. Colcutt to the Clerk of the London County Council.]

36, Bloomsbury Square, London, W.C.: 15th May 1900.

SIR,—I am obliged by your letter of May 11th 1900, informing me that through the Royal

Institute of British Architects I have been nominated one of eight architects to be invited to supply designs for the elevations of the proposed new streets leading to the Strand, and I have to thank your Council for accepting my nomination. But, as I cannot agree to the terms of condition V., I regret exceedingly I must decline the invitation, unless that condition can be modified.—Yours faithfully, (Sgd.) THOS. E. COLCUTT.

[From the Secretaries R.I.B.A. to the Clerk of the London County Council.]

5th June 1900.

DEAR SIR,—In reply to your letter of the 18th May the Council of the Royal Institute of British Architects have considered your request that they should nominate two other architects in the place of those who have declined to submit designs for the Holborn to Strand Improvement Scheme.

The Council were, as we mentioned in our letter of the 3rd of May, most anxious to meet your wishes, and, although they had the greatest objections to the conditions as issued, they nominated four gentlemen, at the same time entering a strong protest, hoping the London County Council would see their way to amend the conditions. This, however, has not been done: therefore, while the conditions are not amended in accordance with the terms of the protest, the Council regret they are unable to make further nominations.—We are, dear Sir, yours faithfully,

ALEX. GRAHAM, Hon. Secretary.  
W. J. LOCKE, Secretary.

[From the Clerk of the London County Council to  
The Secretary R.I.B.A.]

22nd June 1900.

DEAR SIR,—I have laid before the Improvements Committee the letter of the 5th instant, signed by yourself and Mr. Alexander Graham, on the subject of the elevations of the buildings to be erected in connection with the Holborn to the Strand street, stating that the Royal Institute of British Architects still disagree with the conditions made by the Council upon which the designs are to be invited, and adding that while these conditions are not amended the Institute regret that they are unable to make further nominations. With reference thereto I have to inform you that the Committee, after a full and careful review of all the facts, regret that they do not see their way to advise the Council to make any further modifications in the conditions, and the Committee, therefore, have felt compelled to proceed to nominate two other architects to fill the places of Mr. Norman Shaw and Mr. Colcutt, who were nominated by the Royal Institute but were unable to accept the invitation.—I am, dear Sir, yours faithfully,

C. J. STEWART Clerk of the Council.

## THE JUNE EXAMINATIONS.

## Preliminary.

The Preliminary Examination, qualifying for registration as *Probationer R.I.B.A.*, was held on the 12th and 13th June in London and at the provincial centres indicated below. The examinations in the provinces were conducted by the Allied Societies of the respective districts. Of the 210 candidates admitted, 35 were exempted from sitting, and the remaining 175 examined, with the following results:—

	Total Examined	Passed	Relegated
London . . . . .	98	70	28
Birmingham . . . . .	6	3	3
Cardiff . . . . .	9	8	1
Manchester . . . . .	32	24	8
Newcastle . . . . .	18	12	6
Nottingham . . . . .	7	5	2
York . . . . .	5	3	2
	175	125	50

The successful candidates, with those exempted, making a total of 160 newly registered Probationers, are as follows:—

- ADAM: David Alex.; 55, Rothbury Terrace, Heaton, Newcastle-on-Tyne [Masters: Messrs. Badenoch & Bruce].
- ADAMS: Percy Tidswell; Enderleigh, Snowdon Road, Bournemouth [Masters: Messrs. Lawson & Reynolds].
- ALLEN: Ernest Gladstone; 10, Morland Road, Croydon [Master: Mr. C. M. Shiner\*].
- AUBREY: Hubert Denis; Springfield, Chelmsford (King Edward's School, Chelmsford).
- BAILEY: Gervase; 43, Sinclair Road, West Kensington Park, W. [Master: Mr. A. H. Kersey].
- BANNISTER: Christopher; Springfield, Crowborough, Sussex [Master: Mr. Langton Dennis\*].
- BARROW: Robert Gerald; Torridge House, East the Water, Bideford, Devon [Masters: Messrs. R. T. Hookway & Son].
- BEAZLEY: Tom Forrest; The Terrace, Harton, South Shields [Master: Mr. J. Wardle Donald\*].
- BENSON: Leslie Bernard Gilpin; Grove Dene, Preston Road, Yeovil, Somerset [Master: Mr. C. B. Benson].
- BERRY: Arthur Gilbert; Lime Tree House, Thorpe Village, Norwich [Masters: Messrs. G. J. \* & F. W. Skipper].
- BEVIS: Richard Henry Percy; 14, Elm Grove, Southsea [Master: Mr. C. W. Bevis\*].
- BIRKS: Ellis Rawson; 17, Brocco Bank, Sheffield [Master: Mr. C. B. Flockton\*].
- BLACKADDER: Henry; Bellevue, Broughty Ferry, N.B. [Master: Mr. T. Martin Cappon\*].
- BOLDERO: Fitzroy Frederick; The Ivy House, Penkridge, Staffs [Master: Mr. J. G. Dunn\*].
- BROOKS: William Edward; 7, Norris Street, Haymarket, W. [Master: Mr. A. W. Jarvis\*].
- BROWN: Baldwin; 19, Leamington Street, Bradford, Yorks [Master: Mr. Rhodes Calvert\*].
- BRYCE: George Ronald; 46, Lawrence Street, Partick, Glasgow [Masters: Messrs. John Burnet\* & Son\*].
- BULLOCK: Albert Edward; 72, Edgware Road, W. [Master: Mr. T. J. Bailey\*].
- BURGOINE: Stephen; 154, Camberwell Grove, Camberwell, S.E. [Master: Mr. R. G. Hammond].
- BURTON: Geoffrey; Riverside, Lendon Road, Enfield [Master: Mr. V. Butler-Smith].
- BUTTERS: Benjamin Harlow; c/o T. Herbert Buckwell, Esq., Union Chambers, 162-63, North Street, Brighton [Master: Mr. T. H. Buckwell].
- CALTHROP: William Wellesley James; The Bungalow, Springfield, Chelmsford [Masters: Messrs. Clare & Ross\*].
- CAMPBELL: Archibald Neil; Lansdowne, Hampton-on-Thames, Middlesex [Master: Mr. Thos. E. Collett\*].
- CHESSHIRE: Cyril Barnabas; 30, Comeragh Road West, West Kensington, W. [Master: Mr. R. A. Briggs\*].
- CHORLTON: George Reginald Osbert; Oak House, Andenshaw, near Manchester [Masters: Messrs. Royle\* & Bennett\*].
- CLARKE: Henry Francis; 27, Dockway Square, North Shields [Newcastle Modern School].
- CLOUTING: Charles Emmerson; Hartington Grove, Cambridge [Master: Mr. A. P. Macalister\*].
- COLLIN: William Henry; 79, Chelverton Road, Putney, S.W. [Master: Mr. H. Higginson].
- COOKE: Robert Tyers; Junction Road, Belgrave Gate, Leicester [Master: Mr. Arthur Wakerley].
- CUBEY: Joseph Berkeley; 13, Osborne Avenue, South Shields [Master: Mr. J. Walter Hanson].
- CUNLIFFE: Ernest Thomas; Park View Crescent, Blackburn [Master: Mr. Walter Stirrup].
- DALE: Thomas Lawrence; 87, Adelaide Road, Hampstead [University College School].
- DAWSON: Noel John; Foxhall Hall, Nacton, Ipswich [Master: Mr. T. W. Cotman].
- DAY: Sidney Reyner; 20, Salisbury Street, Skipton [Master: Mr. J. Holmes Greaves].
- DENTON: Charles Willing; 55, Dartmouth Park Road, Highgate Road, N.W. [Masters: Messrs. Gordon\* & Guntton\*].
- DONALDSON-SELBY: Thomas Tyssen Grey; 19, Argyle Square, King's Cross, W.C. [Master: Mr. H. D. Searles Wood\*].
- DOUGLAS: Alfred William; Beech Villa, Matlock Bank, Derbyshire [Cavendish School, Matlock].
- DUNCAN: Harold James Teape; 32, Clarendon Road, Holland Park, W. [Eastbourne College].
- EARNshaw: Harold Hicks; 4, Chapel Walks, Manchester [Master: Mr. J. R. Earnshaw\*].
- ELTRINGHAM: John Joseph; Railway Terrace, Blackhill, co. Durham [Master: Mr. W. Lister Newcombe\*].
- FARMER: Harold Quentery; Millbrook Vicarage, Stalybridge, Cheshire [Master: Mr. J. M. Taylor].
- FORD: Henry Francis Paul; 66, Hurlingham Road, Fulham, S.W. [Master: Mr. E. A. Victor].
- FORSTER: Douglas Alfred; Fernlands, Chertsey, Surrey [Master: Mr. E. S. Gale].
- GAUNT: Edward Lawrence; Briarfield, Ilkley, Yorks [Master: Mr. Thomas Barker].
- GILDERSLEEVE: Frank Stanton; Stanton House, Breeds Place, Hastings [Master: Mr. Henry Ward\*].
- GOODWIN: Charles John; 4A, St. John's Road, Croydon, Surrey [Master: Mr. R. A. Crowley\*].
- GOULSTON: Reginald John; 4, Byne Road, Sydenham, S.E. [Master: Mr. A. R. Stenning\*].
- GRAHAM: Robert Francis, B.A. Cantab.; 265, Vauxhall Bridge Road, S.W. [Master: Mr. B. Vaughan Johnson\*].
- GRANT: Leonard Bishopp; High Street, Sittingbourne [Felsted School, Essex].
- GREEN: Jordan; 33, South Road, Handsworth, Birmingham [Masters: Messrs. Oliver Floyd & Salt].
- GREENWOOD: William; 13, Feilden Street, Blackburn [Masters: Messrs. Simpson & Duckworth].
- GREIG: Ronald Hamilton; Randalls Park Farm, Leatherhead, Surrey [Dulwich College].
- GRIFFEN: Sydney Robert; Hoe Villas, 15, Elliot Street, Plymouth [Master: Mr. B. Priestley Shires\*].
- HARVEY: Arthur Bernard; Watling House, Canterbury [Kent College, Canterbury].
- HASNIP: Arthur Hugh; Chalvington, Baldslow Road, Hastings [Master: Mr. F. H. Humphreys\*].

- HITCHINS: Walter William; 12, Wyndham Square, Plymouth [Master: Mr. B. Priestley Shires\*].
- HOBGEN: Douglas John; Manor House, Appledram, Chichester [St. Helen's College, Southsea].
- HOLMAN: Arthur Rowland; 27, Westbourne Road, Penarth, S.W. [Masters: Messrs. Jones, Richards, & Budgen\*].
- HORROCKS: Percy Aspden; 11, Silverdale Road, Bolton, Lancs [Master: Mr. W. R. Haworth].
- INGLEDEW: Walter Arnold; 61, Percy Park, Tyne-mouth, Northumberland [Master: Mr. Charles S. Errington\*].
- INGRAM: Thomas Frederick; 13, Westfield Grove, Wakefield [Wakefield Grammar School].
- JACKSON: Charles Henry; 19, Blackwood Street, East Street, Walworth, S.E. [St. Olave's Grammar School, Southwark].
- JONES: Hugh Parry; 6, Lancaster Square, Conway, N. Wales [Master: Mr. Joseph Owen].
- JONES: Matthew Meredith Creasey; 3, Derby Terrace, Sandford Street, Glasgow [Masters: Messrs. Clarke, Bell, & R. A. Bryden\*].
- KEASLEY: John Norman; The Hawthorns, Meadvale, Redhill, Surrey [Master: Mr. L. A. Withall\*].
- KENNARD: John Harold; Granville, Reigate Hill, Reigate, Surrey [Reigate Grammar School].
- KERSHAW: Harold; Windsor Lodge, Cambridge Road, Worthing [Master: Mr. J. G. Gibbins\*].
- KIDD: William Alexander; Milton Lodge, Greenock, N.B. [Masters: Messrs. James Salmon & Son\*].
- LANG: James Henry; 110, King Street, Dukinfield, Cheshire [Master: Mr. Joseph Nodal].
- LOMAS: William Henry; 17, Holme Road, Burnley [Master: Mr. W. H. Atkinson].
- LOVELL: Charles Ernest; 66, Darnley Road, Gravesend [Masters: Messrs. Rayner & Bridgland].
- LOVELL: Percy Wells; Lynwood, Highgate, N. [Master: Mr. Aston Webb\* A.R.A.].
- LUKER: Percy; 19, Waldeck Road, West Ealing, W. [Master: Mr. J. Edward Still].
- LUND: John Bernard; St. Peter's Vicarage, Chorley, Lancs [St. Cuthbert's College, Worsop].
- MACKINTOSH: William; Maywood, Inverness, N.B. [Inverness College].
- MACNALLY: Herbert Pemberton; 27, Southgate Street, Winchester [Rev. W. Clark's School, Winchester].
- MARKHAM: John Hatton; Culver, Overton Road, Sutton, Surrey [Master: Mr. W. G. Ross\*].
- MARSHALL: Hugh John Cole; 119, Grosvenor Road, S.W. [Masters: Messrs. R. Bentley & Son].
- MERRISON: Charles Redford; 26, Maury Road, Stoke Newington, N. [Master: Mr. John T. Lee\*].
- MIDDLETON: Vibert; 20, Lynnwood Avenue, Newcastle-on-Tyne [Newcastle Modern School].
- MILBURN: Charles William; 12, Union Street, Newcastle-on-Tyne [Masters: Messrs. Badenoch & Bruce].
- MILES: Stanley Charles; Virscot, Boscombe, Bournemouth [Master: Mr. Charles T. Miles\*].
- MILLAR: Ewart Gladstone; Hollyhurst, Clapham Common, S.W. [Manor House School, Clapham].
- MONSON: Christopher John; The Avenue, Newark, Notts [Master: Mr. Harold Bailey\*].
- MUIR: Andrew; 8 Greenbank Terrace, Edinburgh [Master: Dr. Rowand Anderson].
- MUNDLE: Ernest Ranson; 21, Moor View, Jesmond, Newcastle-on-Tyne [Master: Mr. W. H. Bende].
- MURRELL: Harold Franklyn; 4, Thurlow Park Road, West Dulwich, S.E. [Master: Mr. Beresford Pite\*].
- NIXEY: Edward Robbins; Brunswick House, Hartlepool [Master: Mr. James Garry\*].
- OGDEN: Robert Douglas; Rookwood, Hilton Lane, Prestwich, Manchester [Master: Mr. Paul Ogden\*].
- OLIVER: Basil; The Brewery House, Sudbury, Suffolk [King Edward VI.'s School, Bury St. Edmunds].
- PAGE: George Wilfrid; c/o John Ormrod, Esq., 15, Mawdsley Street, Bolton [Master: Mr. John Ormrod\*].
- PARKHILL: David; Kennet Place, Clifton Park, Belfast [Master: Mr. Thomas Pentland].
- PATERSON: Claude; Dudley House, Firs Road, Bowdon, Cheshire [Master: Mr. John Brooke\*].
- PENDLETON: Basil; Norwood, Wilbraham Road, Alexandra Park, Manchester, S.W. [Master: Mr. Thomas Muirhead\*].
- PIERPOINT: Leonard; 5, Palmyra Square, Warrington [Warrington Grammar School].
- PILE: Montague Cory; 7, Salisbury Terrace, Newbury [Newbury Grammar School].
- PONDER: Claud Vincent; The College, Eastbourne [Eastbourne College].
- POWYS: Albert Reginald; Montacute Vicarage, Somerset [Masters: Messrs. C. & C. B. Benson].
- PRESTWICH: Harold Oswald; Highfield, St. Helen's Road, Leigh, Lancashire [Master: Mr. J. C. Prestwich].
- PRITCHARD: Henry Melancthon; 153, Mackintosh Place, Roath, Cardiff [Masters: Messrs. J. P. Jones, Richards, & Budgen\*].
- PROCTER: Mowbray; Cliff Terrace, Hartlepool [Master: Mr. J. J. Wilson].
- QUIGGIN: Edgar; Tunstall, Blundellsands, Liverpool [Master: Mr. Henry Hartley\*].
- RAE: Thomas Herdman; 17, Park Place East, Sunderland [Masters: Messrs. William & T. R. Milburn\*].
- RAINE: Frederick; 19, Westmorland Road, Newcastle-on-Tyne [Masters: Messrs. Liddle & Browne].
- RAWLES: Langley Alfred George Ludwig; Langdale House, Harrow-on-the-Hill [Master: Mr. R. A. Briggs\*].
- REANEY: George Robert Hamilton; Christ Church Vicarage, Westcombe Park Road, Blackheath, S.E. [Master: Mr. Banister F. Fletcher\*].
- RICHARDS: Thomas Edgar; Tynewydd, Barry, Cardiff [Masters: Messrs. Jones, Richards, & Budgen\*].
- RICHARDS: Thomas Morgan; Glanteg, Plymouth Road, Penarth, S. Wales [Masters: Messrs. Teather & Wilson].
- RICHER: Frederick Gibbon; 34, Kew Road, Richmond, Surrey [Master: Mr. Frank J. Brewer\*].
- ROBERTS: William Ewart; Mount Plym House, Plymouth [Master: Mr. S. Roberts].
- ROBSON: Wilfrid; 5, Balmoral Terrace, Saltburn-by-the-Sea [Master: Mr. R. Moore].
- ROGERS: William Herbert; 35, Lynette Avenue, Clapham Common, S.W. [Master: Mr. Percy Hunter\*].
- ROSS: Percy Havery; 37, Mercer's Road, Holloway, N. [Master: Mr. A. R. Stenning\*].
- RUNCIE: Samuel; 18 Windsor Terrace, St. George's Road, Glasgow [Masters: Messrs. James Salmon & Son\*].
- RUSHWORTH: Tom Sadler; Dunelm, The Crescent, Croydon [Master: Mr. F. G. Knight\*].
- RYLE: Herbert; 110, Clumber Street, Newcastle-upon-Tyne [Masters: Messrs. Armstrong\* & Wright].
- SAMSON: Hayward Lewis; Braeside, Elmbourne Road, Balham, S.W. [Master: Mr. William Harvey\*].
- SANDERS: Henry Partridge; 57, Oakfield Street, Roath, Cardiff [Master: Mr. Edwin Seward\*].
- SANTO: Victor George; 3 Victoria Villas, The Crescent, Bromsgrove [Masters: Messrs. J. A. Chatwin\* & Son].
- SAWDAY: Tom Trevor; Briarwood, Springfield Road, Leicester [Master: Mr. A. E. Sawday\*].
- SCANTLEBURY: Lawrence; c/o Messrs. Wise & Wise, Architects, Launceston [Masters: Messrs. Wise & Wise].
- SCHNEIDER: Jesse Francis; 4, Reservoir Road, Brockley, S.E. [Master: Mr. J. T. Lee\*].

SHARP: Christopher Long; West House, South Shore, Blackpool, Lanes. [Masters: Messrs. Thomas P. Worthington & Son].

SHEARER: James Hughan; 8, Bartholomew Terrace, Exeter [Master: Mr. F. J. Commin].

SIFTON: Isaac Taylor; 230, Goldhawk Road, W. [Masters: Messrs. Read & MacDonald].

SLATER: Harold; 3, Granville Road, Blackburn, Lanes. [Masters: Messrs. Briggs & Wolstenholme].

SMALLMAN: Henry Richard George Strong; Stanstead, Sutton, Surrey [Masters: Messrs. Gordon, Lowther, & Gunton].

SMITH: Edwin Thomas Llewellyn; 37, Prospect Hill, Walthamstow [Master: Mr. W. A. Longmore].

SMITH: Neil Campbell; Hambledon House, Grove Road, Surbiton, Surrey [Master: Mr. Reginald Blomfield].

STEWARDSON: Robert Ernest; 34, Sugden Road, Laver Hill, S.W. [Master: Mr. George Hornblower].

STONE: George Harrison; The Chauntry, Tuxford, Notts [East Retford Grammar School].

STONE: Henry Spencer Walcott; The Avenue, Taunton, Somerset [Master: Mr. H. Roberts].

STONEHOUSE: Charles; 42, Adelaide Terrace, Blackburn [Masters: Messrs. Briggs & Wolstenholme].

STRONG: Percy Ripley; 3, Balham Park Mansions, Wandsworth Common, S.W. [Masters: Messrs. Middleton & Carden].

SUGDEN: John Towneley; 38, March Street, Manchester, C.-on-M. [Master: Mr. John Ely].

SWINDELLS: Harry Cecil; Burnthorpe, Fairfield, nr. Manchester [Master: Mr. Joseph Swarbrick].

THORPE: John William; Woodville Terrace, Lytham [Master: Mr. T. C. Grimble].

TOBIAS: Maurice; Churchill, 73, Priory Road, West Hampstead, N.W. [Master: Mr. Leonard V. Hunt].

TUCKER: Alfred Nicholson; c/o A. S. Parker, Esq., 20 George Street, Plymouth [Master: Mr. A. S. Parker].

TURNER: Percy; 174, St. Leonard's Road, Girlington, Bradford [Masters: Messrs. James Young & Co.].

TWEEDIE: James Irving; 43, Lady Street, Annan, Scotland [Master: Mr. Frank J. C. Carruthers].

VAUGHAN: James Henry; The Beeches, Llanthwy Road, Newport, Mon. [Masters: Messrs. Habershon, Fawcner & Groves].

VEALE: Louis Charles; 12, Coleridge Road, Finsbury Park, N. [Master: Mr. Henry H. Tasker].

WADDELL-DUDLEY: Francis Guilford; St. Stephen's Vicarage, St. Albans, Hertfordshire [Master: Mr. Aston Webb, A.R.A.].

WAITE: Richard Arthur; Grove House, Sydenham Place, Bradford, Yorks [Master: Mr. Rhodes Calvert].

WALDER: Horace Hampton James; 1 Kingsfield Road, Liverpool Street, Southampton [Masters: Messrs. Colson, Farrow, & Nisbett].

WALKER: Marshall Eyre; Broomlands, Byfleet, Surrey [Master: Mr. James Ransome].

WALLIS: Samuel; London Road, Kettering [Masters: Messrs. Gotch & Saunders].

WATSON: William Ernest; 35, Ardgowan Street, Greenock, N.B. [Master: Mr. J. J. Burnet, A.R.S.A.].

WEST: Harry; 34, Northbrook Street, Newbury, Berks [Master: Mr. W. H. Bell].

WHETTAM: John Charles; 8, Lennox Street, Weymouth [Master: Mr. A. J. Bennett].

WHIPP: Thomas William; 156, Falsgrave Road, Scarborough [Master: Mr. C. Edeson].

WHITTINGTON: Herbert Hodges; West End, nr. Hayes, Middlesex [Master: Mr. H. Tooley].

WHYMPER: William; Framlingham College, Suffolk [Framlingham College].

WOOD: Arthur Gilbert; Hillcrest, Woodland Avenue, Wolstanton, Stoke-on-Trent [Masters: Messrs. Wood & Hutchings].

WOODSEND: Henry Edward; 16, Villa Road, Nottingham [Master: Mr. A. N. Bromley].

WOODWARD: Alexander Lionel; 69, Kennington Oval, S.E. [Master: The late Mr. John A. J. Woodward].

WYETH: Henry J.; Bankside, Epsom, Surrey [Master: Mr. G. F. Grover].

YATES: Reginald William; Fartown Grammar School, Huddersfield [Fartown Grammar School].

YOUNG: Henry; Westfield, Bromham Road, Bedford [Bedford Grammar School].

The asterisk (\*) denotes members of the Institute.

#### Intermediate.

The Intermediate Examination, qualifying for registration as *Student R.I.B.A.*, was held in London and the various provincial centres indicated below on the 12th, 13th, and 14th June. The examinations in the provinces were conducted by the Allied Societies of the respective districts. Sixty-three candidates were examined, the results being as follows:—

	Total Examined	Passed	Relegated
London . . . .	45	34	11
Manchester . . . .	13	5	8
Newcastle . . . .	5	3	2
	63	42	21

The successful candidates, all of whom have been registered as *Students R.I.B.A.*, are as follows, the names being given in order of merit, as placed by the Board of Examiners:—

ROLLO: Andrew [Probationer 1897]; c/o Messrs. Stark & Rowntree, 5, Great College Street, Westminster, S.W. [Masters: Messrs. Stark & Rowntree].

STRETTON: Clement [Probationer 1898]; 2, Mecklenburg Street, Leicester [Master: Mr. Stockdale Harrison].

PALMER: Charles Thomas [Probationer 1898]; 21, Bow Road, E. [Master: Mr. W. F. Unsworth].

ENSOR: Leonard William [Probationer 1898]; Rydal Mount, Birkby, Huddersfield, Yorks [Master: Mr. Joseph Smith].

GOODWIN: Sidney Hall [Probationer 1896]; 4A, St. John's Road, Croydon [Master: Mr. R. A. Crowley].

CHAMBERLAIN: Reginald Percy [Probationer 1899]; 175, Hinckley Road, Leicester [Master: Mr. Stockdale Harrison].

LEECH: Norman Austin [Probationer 1898]; 24, Stanley Gardens, Hampstead, N.W. [Master: Professor R. Elsey Smith].

SWARBRICK: John [Probationer 1897]; Circular Road, Withington, Manchester [Master: Mr. Joseph Swarbrick].

BROWN: John [Probationer 1898]; 21, Bailiff Street, Northampton [Masters: Messrs. C. Dorman & Son].

HAWARD: Francis Robert Boyd [Probationer 1898]; 19, Nelson Road South, Great Yarmouth, Norfolk [Masters: Messrs. Bottle & Olley].

ABERCROMBIE: Leslie Patrick [Probationer 1898]; Lynngarth, Brooklands, Manchester [Master: Mr. Charles H. Heathcote].

PAYNE: Edwin Osman [Probationer 1898]; 14, St. Petersburg Place, Kensington Gardens, W. [Masters: Messrs. Niven & Wigglesworth].

HAWKINS: Percival William [Probationer 1894]; 39, Beauval Road, Dulwich, S.E. [Master: Mr. Sydney Perks].

MILLER: James [Probationer 1898]; 30, Beechhill Road, Sheffield [Masters: Messrs. Hemsoll & Paterson].



- STRATTON: Frank Edward [Probationer 1897]; Quidhampton, Salisbury [Master: Mr. A. C. Bothams].
- VINING: John Norman Randall [Probationer 1899]; Grove House, Jews' Walk, Sydenham, S.E. [Master: Mr. J. Randall Vining].
- TEDMAN: Arthur [Probationer 1898]; 26, Durdham Park, Bristol [Master: Mr. F. Bligh Bond \*].
- PAYNE: Wilfrid Stonehouse [Probationer 1898]; 14, St. Petersburg Place, W. [Master: Mr. G. H. Hunt \*].
- STEEL: William [Probationer 1899]; 8, Eden Street, Newcastle Road, Sunderland [Master: Mr. Frank Caws \*].
- HEMINGWAY: Willie [Probationer 1898]; 37, Tong Moor Road, Bolton [Master: Mr. J. Simpson].
- TAIT: Henry Makins [Probationer 1898]; c/o James Thomson, Esq., 88, Bath Street, Glasgow [Master: Mr. James Thomson \*].
- WARD: Charles Frederick [Probationer 1898]; Stoneleigh Villa, West Bromwich [Master: Mr. Wm. Henman \*].
- JOHNSON: Arthur Haynes [Probationer 1898]; 10, Clifton Terrace, Winchester [Master: Mr. Thos. Stopher].
- HOLDER: Archibald Lawrence [Probationer 1898]; 5, Bloomsbury Square, W.C. [Master: Mr. W. West Neve].
- MOORHOUSE: Geoffrey Goodwin [Probationer 1896]; Sunnyside, Freshfield, near Liverpool [Master: Mr. C. A. Atkinson].
- CHURCH: Guy [Probationer 1898]; Sunny Bank, Warlingham, Surrey [Master: Mr. Beresford Pite \*].
- FORD: Sir Francis Charles Rupert, Bart. [Probationer 1899]; 8, Richmond Place, Ikley, Yorks [Masters: Messrs. Chorley, \* Connon, & Chorley \*].
- SHARP: George Lister Thornton [Probationer 1897]; Prospect House, Barnes, S.W. [Master: Mr. Thos. E. Collett \*].
- JACKSON: George Herbert [Probationer 1899]; Wiloughby, Boscombe, Bournemouth [Masters: Messrs. Lucas].
- LETHBRIDGE: James Morton [Probationer 1898]; 9, Cholmeley Villas, Highgate, N. [Master: Mr. George Lethbridge \*].
- PROCTER: Basil [Probationer 1895]; 2, Otterburn Villas, Newcastle-on-Tyne [Master: Mr. F. W. Rich \*].
- BARCLAY: Fergusson [Probationer 1898]; Manor Mead, Weston-super-Mare [Master: Mr. F. Bligh Bond \*].
- CREWDSON: Henry Douglas [Probationer 1895]; Egg Hall, Epping, Essex [Master: Mr. Chas. H. Heathcote \*].
- HOBDAY: William Herbert [Probationer 1898]; 19, Kyverdale Road, Stoke Newington, N. [Master: Mr. W. Henry White \*].
- PARLETT: John [Probationer 1898]; 142, Rucklidge Avenue, Harlesden, N.W. [Master: Professor Elsey Smith \*].
- ROE: George Maurice [Probationer 1898]; Cheriton, De Cham Road, St. Leonard's-on-Sea [Master: Mr. Henry Ward \*].
- SHEPHERD: Godfrey Daniel Bower [Probationer 1899]; Hambledon House, Grove Road, Surbiton [Master: Mr. J. Murray Robertson \*].
- STEEL: William Peter [Probationer 1896]; 7, Carlton Road, Sidcup, Kent [Master: Mr. E. Habershon \*].
- WILKINS: Victor [Probationer 1895]; 41, Cawley Road, Victoria Park, N.E. [Masters: Messrs. Truefitt & Watson \*].
- WILLIAMSON: Arthur Albert [Probationer 1896]; Logie Fens, Lochee, Dundee, N.B. [Master: Mr. J. H. Langlands].
- WILSON: Robert Gordon, jun. [Probationer 1897]; 42, Muirpark Gardens, Partick, Glasgow [Master: Mr. N. G. Wilson].
- WINTERBURN: Archibald Herbert [Probationer 1894]; 1, Lily Terrace, Wealdstone, Harrow [Master: Mr. Edmund Woodthorpe \*].

The asterisk (\*) denotes members of the Institute.

### Final and Special.

The Final and Special Examinations, qualifying for candidature as *Associate R.I.B.A.*, were held in London from the 22nd to the 28th June. Of the forty-seven candidates examined, twenty-one passed, and the remaining twenty-six were relegated to their studies. The successful candidates, now qualified (subject to Section 8 of the Charter) for candidature as Associates, are as follows:—

- CHESNEY: Samuel [Probationer 1892, Student 1895]; South Street, Stourbridge.
- CLAY: George Edward [Probationer 1890, Student 1894]; c/o Messrs. Rayner & Bridgland, 16, New Road, Gravesend.
- COMYN: Charles Heaton FitzWilliam [Probationer 1895, Student 1898]; c/o R. S. Balfour, Esq., 76, Inverness Terrace, W.
- COOPER: Harold [Probationer 1896, Student 1897]; Feniscowles Old Hall, near Blackburn.
- † DAUBNEY: Charles Archibald [Special Examination]; 1, Wellington Road, Peckham, S.E.
- EMERSON: William Ernest [Probationer 1895, Student 1896]; 36, Neveyn Square, South Kensington.
- FRANCK: James Ernest [Probationer 1893, Student 1897]; 44, Boundary Road, St. John's Wood, N.W.
- GROOME: Arthur Reginald [Probationer 1893, Student 1896]; Alder Bank, Chorlton-cum-Hardy, near Manchester.
- HAINES: Herbert [Probationer 1893, Student 1895]; 26, College Avenue, New Brompton, Kent.
- HAIRIS: Emanuel Vincent [Probationer 1893, Student 1897]; 44, Mornington Road, Regent's Park, N.W.
- HARVEY: Frederick Milton [Probationer 1893, Student 1895]; 48, Lowestoft Road, Gorleston, Great Yarmouth.
- HEATH: John Stanley [Probationer 1895, Student 1897]; Kingsbridge, Westcombe Park, S.E.
- NOBBS: Percy Erskine, M.A. [Probationer 1897, Student 1897]; c/o R. S. Lorimer, Esq., 49, Queen Street, Edinburgh.
- † NORTH: Sidney Vincent [Special Examination]; 203, Strand, W.C.
- SMITH: Cyril Wontner [Probationer 1893, Student 1897]; Grasmere, Hendon Lane, Finchley, N.
- SWANN: William Herbert [Probationer 1899, Student 1899]; 49, Lambeth Palace Road, S.E.
- SYMON: Alexander [Probationer 1898, Student 1899]; 4, Shawfield Street, King's Road, S.W.
- TORRANCE: Andrew Mitchell, jun. [Probationer 1893, Student 1897]; Clydesdale, 16, Highbury Quadrant, N.
- TWIZELL: Robert Percival Sterling [Probationer 1897, Student 1898]; 26, Harrison Place, Newc.-on-Tyne.
- VARDELL: Charles Edward [Probationer 1896, Student 1899]; 286, Vauxhall Bridge Road, S.W.
- YOUNG: Clyde [Probationer 1895, Student 1898]; Fenn-dale, Gipsy Lane, Putney, S.W.

† Candidates marked thus † were admitted to the Special Examination, under the following regulation:—"Architects in practice not less than 25 years of age, and chief assistants over 30 years of age, who desire to be admitted as Associates, can be exempted from passing the Preliminary and Intermediate Examinations and from sending in Testimonies of Study. They can be admitted, by resolution of the Council in each case, to a Qualifying Examination (namely, the Final of the three examinations), which is conducted with especial regard to the requirements of such architects, their professional works and position being duly taken into account by the Board of Examiners."



The following table shows the number of failures in each subject of the Final and Special Examinations:—

I. Design . . . . .	24
II. Mouldings and Ornament . . .	14
III. Building Materials . . . . .	5
IV. Principles of Hygiene . . . . .	3
V. Specifications . . . . .	4
VI. Construction: Foundations, &c. .	4
VII. Construction: Iron and Steel, &c.	6

#### Special Election to Fellowship.

The Council, at their meeting of the 2nd inst., on the unanimous recommendation of the Council of the Royal Institute of the Architects of Ireland, elected the following gentleman to Fellowship of the Institute under the proviso to By-law 9:—

VINCENT CRAIG, 5 Lombard Street, Belfast.

#### The Standing Committees, 1900-1.

The following appointments to the Standing Committees have been made by the Council under By-law 46:—

*Art.*—Sir L. Alma-Tadema, R.A. [*H.A.*]; Mr. H. W. Brewer [*H.A.*]; Mr. T. Raffles Davison [*H.A.*]; Mr. George Frampton, A.R.A. [*H.A.*]; Mr. H. Heathcote Statham [*F.*].

*Literature.*—Mr. Francis Bond, M.A. [*H.A.*]; Mr. J. D. Crace [*H.A.*]; Professor Baldwin Brown, M.A. [*H.A.*]; Dr. A. S. Murray [*H.A.*]; Mr. E. W. Hudson [*A.*].

*Practice.*—Mr. Thomas Blashill [*F.*]; Mr. John Slater, B.A. [*F.*]; Professor T. Roger Smith [*F.*]; Mr. Max. Clarke [*A.*]; Mr. H. A. Pelly [*A.*].

*Science.*—Sir Alexander Binnie, M.Inst.C.E. [*H.A.*]; Mr. H. F. Donaldson, M.Inst.C.E. [*H.A.*]; Mr. J. S. Gibson [*A.*]; Mr. Hugh Leonard [*H.A.*]; Mr. F. T. Reade [*H.A.*].

#### Reform in the Law of Ancient Lights.

In accordance with the resolution passed at the General Meeting of the 9th April, the following joint Committee has been appointed by the Council of the Institute and the Council of the Surveyors' Institution to take steps to effect an alteration in the existing Law of Ancient Lights:—

Appointed by the Institute:—

Mr. Edw. A. Gruning [*F.*],  
Prof. T. Roger Smith [*F.*],  
Mr. J. Douglass Mathews [*F.*],  
Mr. J. Fletcher Moulton, Q.C., M.P. [*H.A.*].

Appointed by the Surveyors' Institution:—

Mr. A. Rose Stenning,  
Mr. A. T. Steward,  
Mr. H. Chatfield Clarke,  
Mr. G. Mallows Freeman, Q.C.

The Committee, under the Chairmanship of Professor Roger Smith, have already held two meetings.

#### The Fifth International Congress of Architects (Paris, 1900).

The following have been appointed by the Council of the Institute as delegates to the International Congress of Architects which takes place at Paris during the week 30th July to 4th August:—

Mr. J. J. Burnet, A.R.S.A. [*F.*],  
Professor G. Baldwin Brown [*H.A.*],  
Mr. W. J. Locke, *Secretary I.I.B.A.*

#### The Architects' Registration Bill.

By direction of the Council the following statement against the Architects' Registration Bill was sent to every member of the House of Commons on the 18th inst., when the second reading was expected to be taken:

*The Council of the Royal Institute of British Architects are in OPPOSITION to the principle of the above Bill on the following grounds:—*

1. The Bill proposes to provide for the Legal Registration of Architects, for the purpose ostensibly of enabling the public to distinguish qualified from unqualified practitioners, and makes registration under the proposed Act the evidence of qualification. By Clause 19, every person who was practising "Architecture" prior to January 1, 1899, may register himself as a qualified practitioner, the immediate effect of which would be registration by a large number of persons respecting whose qualifications to practise as Architects nothing whatever would be known; and it is but reasonable to suppose that the first to register would be those who felt that they were not able to face a qualifying examination, such as that which is required from professional members of the Royal Institute of British Architects before admission to its ranks. By Clause 21, no person is to be allowed to use the title "Architect," unless so registered, but by omitting the word "Architect" from the title of "Architect and Surveyor," which is commonly used, any person will still be at liberty to practise Architecture, however wanting in qualification, so far as the provisions of the Bill are concerned.

2. The Bill, moreover, defeats its avowed object by specially exempting the professional members of the Surveyors' Institution, and of the Institution of Civil Engineers, from its most important provisions (Clauses 27 and 28), as Surveyors very generally include the practice of Architecture in their business, and many Engineers do the same. The general public would gain little even by the enforced registration of only qualified "Architects," seeing that the vast majority of ordinary dwelling-houses in the United Kingdom are not erected under the superintendence of members of the profession. If the Bill become law no advantage will accrue to the public, inasmuch as by its provisions a vast number of those who now

practise Architecture are either not required to be registered or are specially exempted.

3. The Bill may be fitly described as one to abolish the functions of the *bonâ fide* Architect, and to substitute those of the Surveyor and the Engineer, without the guarantee of qualification that Architects now possess. Much that, from an educational point of view, may be commendable in the Bill has been and is being accomplished by the Royal Institute of British Architects, with results which, under the provisions of the Bill, could only have been imperfectly obtained, if ever, at some remote period, and after incalculable injury had been done to Architecture, as well as to those qualified to practise it.

W. J. LOCKE, *Secretary R.I.B.A.*

**Annual Meeting of the Royal Architectural Museum, 20th July 1900.**

Although the attendance of the members of the Royal Institute of British Architects was not so numerous as had been hoped, the gathering was a fairly representative one, and several old friends of the Museum, notwithstanding the excessive heat, came to evince their continued interest in the welfare of the institution and to accord a hearty welcome to the new President, Mr. William Emerson, the President of the Royal Institute of British Architects. Some subscribers wrote to express their approval of the nomination of the Council for the Presidentship, and others, whose cordial support of the Museum has always been valued, promised to attend, but from some unexpected reason were prevented from being present. Owing to the fact that the school session terminated at the end of June the students of the School of Art were absent; a circumstance which, while it caused the Council of the Museum much regret, could not be avoided, seeing that the Conference of Architects held last month made it desirable to postpone the Annual Meeting of the Museum to a later date than usual. This explanation seems desirable, but the work exhibited in the class rooms last Friday sufficiently indicated the capabilities of the students attending the classes, though they personally were not present owing to the Vacation having already commenced. Mr. Aston Webb, A.R.A., F.S.A., Member of Council of the Museum, occupied the Chair prior to the election of the new President. The Hon. Secretary read the Annual Report as follows:—

The Council of the Royal Architectural Museum and Westminster School of Art in presenting their Report for the year 1899 have in the first place to deplore the great loss the Institution has sustained by the death of its President, the late Duke of Westminster, K.G., who manifested so keen and generous an interest in its welfare. Some years ago His Grace voluntarily became a subscriber to the Museum, afterwards consenting to act as one of its Trustees; and later on he succeeded the Lord Bishop of Ely in the office of President, in which capacity he pre-

sided, whenever it was possible, at the Annual Meetings, and contributed with his accustomed liberality to the funds of the Institution.

They have also to record with deep regret the death of Sir Arthur Blomfield, A.R.A., a warm and liberal supporter of the Museum from its earliest days, who at the last Annual Meeting was elected one of the Vice-Presidents, in place of the late Mr. Walter Carew-Cocks.

The Council have further to record the loss which not only they, but all lovers of Art in its varied forms have sustained by the death of Mr. John Ruskin, who was an early and enthusiastic supporter of the Museum, who enriched it by his gifts of examples of Florentine Art, and on various occasions gave its supporters the advantage of his eloquent and learned disquisitions.

The Westminster School of Art continues to justify its high reputation as one of the most important Schools of Art in the Kingdom. In the examinations held in 1899 the students acquitted themselves satisfactorily, especially in the most advanced subjects. In Drawing from the Life no fewer than 64 students of this School sat for examination, with the following results, which are placed side by side with the figures for the whole of the United Kingdom:—

	Westminster School of Art.	United Kingdom.
Excellent . . . .	9	113
1st Class . . . .	17	225
2nd Class . . . .	29	770
Failed . . . . .	9	419
Total Candidates .	64	1527

It will thus be seen that in this School of Art 14 per cent. attained the highest award (excellent) against 7.4 per cent. for the Kingdom generally, and that only 14 per cent. failed against 27.4 per cent. Two of the students were bracketed third amongst the 1,527 candidates who sat for Drawing from the Life, and were awarded Queen's Prizes.

In the National Competition, in which all Schools of Art take part, the awards to Westminster students included the following:—

William Batchelor,	Silver Medal for modelled design for a mirror frame.
" "	Bronze Medal for modelled design for a panel.
John Bart Higgins,	Bronze Medal for modelled design for a book cover.
" "	National Book Prize for modelled design for a finger plate.
Henry Jas. Strutt,	Bronze Medal for modelled design for a panel.
Edgar G. Perman,	Prize for design for surface decoration.
Isabel M. Smith,	Prize for design for surface decoration.

Mr. Strutt's panel was afterwards purchased by the Department of Science and Art.

In concluding their Report the Council venture to hope that some recruits may be found to fill the constantly recurring gaps in the list of subscribers caused by the death of the early supporters of this invaluable Museum, unequalled as a repository of the choicest examples of Gothic Architecture.

From the balance-sheet the following figures were referred to as being of much importance. The annual subscriptions amount to only £69 10s., barely sufficient to pay the ground rent of the original premises of the Museum. The School

of Art fees and grants amount, however, to £1,056 17s. 2d. The Science and Art Department Grant earned by the students amounted to £170 17s. 2d., and the grants of the Technical Education Board of the London County Council Grants came to £505. The Westminster Trust for Free Art Studentships comes to £33, which with Dividends on the Sinking Fund £5 11s. 8d. made a total of £1,840 17s. 11d. for the year ending Dec. 31, 1899. The balance, being surplus of income over expenditure, was £160 5s. 2d. The Hon. Secretary in proposing the adoption of the Report and Balance Sheet briefly reviewed the history of the Museum during the twenty-five years he has held that position, and now that its financial success has been insured he advocated a development of the collection by making it more representative of Classical work, and he urged a more intimate connection between the Royal Institute of British Architects and the Royal Architectural Museum. Mr. W. H. Seth-Smith seconded the adoption of the report, and the Chairman supported the motion, warmly commending the great practical value of the splendid assemblage of casts and examples housed at Tuf-ton Street. He spoke of the great loss the Museum had sustained by the death of the late Duke of Westminster, K.G., its President, a great noble, a great sportsman, a great philanthropist, and a great patron of the Arts. The report having been unanimously approved, Mr. Aston Webb proposed from the Chair the election of Mr. William Emerson as President, whose nomination he most heartily approved. Mr. Hungerford Pollen, M.A., Member of the Council, supported the motion, which evoked the unanimous approbation of the meeting. The President then took the Chair, and after a few appropriate remarks thanking the meeting for the honour conferred upon him by his election in the room of the late Duke of Westminster, Mr. Emerson called upon Mr. William Brindley to propose the re-election of Vice-Presidents, viz. His Grace the Duke of Norfolk, K.G., E.M.; His Grace the Duke of Rutland, K.G., K.C.B.; The Most Hon. the Marquess of Ripon, K.G.; The Most Hon. the Marquess of Bute, K.T.; The Right Hon. the Earl Fortescue; The Right Hon. the Earl of Wemyss and March; and the Lord Grimthorpe, F.R.A.S., with the addition of the following names for election, viz. Mr. John Belcher, A.R.A., Mr. G. F. Bodley, A.R.A., Mr. George Frampton, A.R.A., Mr. J. P. Seddon, and Mr. Aston Webb, A.R.A. The resolution, having been seconded by Mr. Sidney Lee, was carried. Mr. C. Forster Hayward, F.S.A., proposed and Mr. Ingress Bell seconded the re-election of the Council, which comprises the following members, who were re-elected:—Messrs. C. Forster Hayward; Sydney W. Lee; William Pain; J. Hungerford Pollen, M.A.; J. P. Seddon; and

Aston Webb, A.R.A., with the following representatives of the London County Council: Messrs. L. H. Hayter, W. R. Lethaby, Dr. Garnett, and A. L. Leon, J.P. The resolution was supported by Mr. William Woodward, who bore testimony to the admirable manner in which the School of Art classes were conducted, speaking from his own knowledge in the case of his son and an assistant. The speaker subsequently to the meeting confirmed his approval of the work being done at the Museum by contributing £10 10s. towards the funds. Mr. Arthur Cates proposed the election of the Hon. Treasurer, Mr. Edward L. Somers Cocks, and of the Auditors, Mr. William Pain and Mr. P. D. Leake, Chartered Accountant. Mr. Cates, who for a great many years audited the accounts of the Museum, heartily commended the proposals which had been advocated by the Hon. Secretary for enlarging the scope of the Institution, and Mr. Heathcote Statham in similar terms confirmed Mr. Cates's approval of the report, and seconded the motion, which was carried.

The President then delivered a brief address, during which the need of a thorough study of both Gothic and Classic Architecture was insisted on in order that the student might successfully meet the requirements of contemporary building in a satisfactory way, artistically speaking. The pre-eminent importance of good drawing and the influence of figure draughtsmanship in affording a sense for form and proportion gave occasion for a hearty recognition of the good service rendered to the School of Art held in connection with the Museum by Professor Brown, late Headmaster, and by Mr. Mowat Loudan, the present Principal, under whose teaching the Schools have developed to their present standard of excellence. The President spoke of the proposed co-operation of the Museum with the Institute, and the possibility of a suitable central building in the Metropolis in which the collection, augmented and made more thoroughly representative, might be housed in connection with the Institute and the Architectural Association, where the School of Art might obtain a more direct technical application of the work done towards the enrichment of architectural design and the allied arts.

In proposing a vote of thanks to the two Chairmen Mr. William Pain, Member of the Council and Secretary of the School of Art, indicated the importance of considering in making any changes the absolute necessity of maintaining the School classes as the main source of income. The Hon. Secretary seconded the vote of thanks, which was carried by acclamation. Mr. Aston Webb, A.R.A., and the President having replied, the meeting terminated. An inspection was then made of the modelling and figure studies on view in the class rooms.

MAURICE B. ADAMS.

**The late William Henry Powell [F].**

News has been received of the death at Maritzburg on the 7th ult. of Mr. W. H. Powell, of Durban and Maritzburg, Natal. Mr. Powell was elected Associate in 1873, and Fellow in 1887. He had been connected during the last ten years with a good deal of the public and private buildings carried out in the Colony of Natal, and at the time of his death was engaged on the new Government Offices in Maritzburg, now erecting by the Colonial Government at a cost of some £55,000. Mr. Powell was fifty-three years of age.

**The late Thomas Harris [F].**

Mr. Thomas Harris, who died on the 10th inst., in his seventy-first year, had had a long connection with the Institute, having been elected an Associate in 1851 and a Fellow in 1869. Latterly he had served on the Practice Standing Committee.

In 1883-1884 he carried out extensive decorations and a rearrangement of the interior of St. Marylebone parish church. He planned and designed the new choir, added the semicircular apse at the south end of the church, and built a new organ gallery. He was the architect of the St. Marylebone Church Club and Institute, which was opened last January. Mr. Harris devoted considerable pains to the collection of views and memoranda illustrative of the history of the Marylebone gardens and the bowling greens which stood on the ground now occupied by Devonshire Place and the north end of High Street, close by the church, and in 1887 printed, for private circulation, a valuable account of the old gardens.

**The late Thomas Meakin Lockwood [F].**

Mr. T. M. Lockwood, of Chester, whose death occurred on the 15th inst., had been a Fellow of the Institute since 1887.

Mr. Lockwood carried out numerous works in Chester and in various parts of Wales. Among them may be mentioned the Law Courts at Chester Castle; buildings in Eastgate Row and Budge Street Row, Chester; the restoration of Chester Town Hall, and the Northgate Congregational Church in the same city; the Town Hall, Newport; Municipal Buildings, Oswestry, &c. He designed the Grosvenor Museum and Schools of Art at Chester, and his design for a new front to the Chester Free Public Library was exhibited at the Royal Academy in 1888. The new Town Hall for Newport (Mon.) was designed by Mr. Lockwood in conjunction with Mr. Lansdowne. A year ago he was commissioned to carry out the restoration of Bishop Lloyd's Palace, Chester, erected in 1603.

**NOTES, QUERIES, AND REPLIES.**

**Mr. Moore's "Gothic Architecture" [p. 402].**

From FRANCIS BOND, M.A. [H.A.]—

I have read with much interest Mr. Moore's reply to my remarks on the new edition of his book. I am afraid that I cannot much modify them. My remark, however, that "St. Germer can hardly have suggested transverse arches in the triforium" should be withdrawn. I should have said that Anglo-Norman architects had no need to borrow from St. Germer the rudimentary concealed flying-buttress; since it was but a development of the arches which crossed the triforium at Norwich, Chichester, and Durham. Plainly this was the case at Durham; the rudimentary flying-buttress is employed in the nave, the transverse arch in the choir; the former doubtless is derived from the latter, and not from St. Germer, or anywhere in the Ile de France.

The general argument of Mr. Moore's book I must continue to regard as illogical and unscientific, resting as it does on a definition of Gothic which states a false view of the main functions of the flying-buttress. As to minor points, Mr. Moore asks what would be the effect on the equilibrium of a pier if the vaulting were removed. To this it is obvious that no one answer can be given. In the first place, the pier might be short and massive, the clerestory wall thick, the pinnacle heavy, the flying-buttress light and nearly vertical: in such case the stability of the pier would not be affected by the removal of the vaulting. On the other hand, if the above conditions were reversed, the pier might be pushed inward. But that I admitted in my review; I did not say that a flying-buttress had no inward thrust at all; but that its thrust was slight, and much slighter in thirteenth than in twelfth century Gothic. What I maintained was that, in complete Gothic, the main function of the flying-buttress was to act as a stay; which is the reverse of Mr. Moore's position.

I was aware that the inner aisles of the choir of Le Mans have a triforium. I do not see how that helps the case. It merely leaves us with the anomaly that we are to regard the inner aisles as completely developed Gothic, while the central aisle is but incomplete Gothic.

The cylindrical piers of Paris are now stated to be Gothic, because their upper parts are compound. But the upper parts of the cylinders of Durham are compound; are we then to call Durham Gothic?

Mr. Moore wishes to know of vast stone churches of early date without aisles. One of the most important is the Cathedral of Angers, whose vault was commenced about 1140. Another is the Romanesque nave of Bordeaux Cathedral, and that of the Cathedral of Toulouse.



As to the constructive ability of the monastic orders, it is enough to say that they solved the great problem of the mediæval builder—viz. how to vault a basilican church—in three ways. One method, completely successful, is to be seen still at Cluny and Paray-le-Monial. Another is to be seen in the even finer domical churches of the district round Périgueux. The third is to be seen in such a nave as that of Vézelay or Durham. To the first two solutions the Gothic builders added nothing; to the third they merely added the pinnacle—the principle of which, however, was fully worked out in the Cluniac churches. Their credit, therefore, as inventors of construction is of the very humblest character.

As to the "logic" of Norman, I will refer Mr. Moore to the important papers by Mr. Bilson in the *JOURNAL* for 1899—March 11th and 25th, and April 15th. And if he will not hear St. Paul, Vitet, Brutails, Ramé, Spiers on the assumed Byzantine origin of St. Front, he should visit the Périgueux district himself. A personal inspection is more convincing than any amount of reading. As for the æsthetic value of an Ile de France exterior and interior, I am unrepentant still. Sunday week I spent at Amiens; more than ever I was struck with the tangle, to the eye inextricable and meaningless, of the south-east view of the exterior of Amiens. Internally, too, the feeling of instability was oppressive as ever: this, however, I will admit, would be felt much less if the windows had retained the opacity of their ancient glass. But these are matters of taste; one prefers stability, another lightness; there is no more to be said.

**Notes on Documents relating to the Palaces of Versailles, Fontainebleau, and the Louvre, in the Department of MSS. in the British Museum.**

From ANDREW OLIVER [A.]—

Amongst the miscellaneous collection of deeds and documents which are collected under the division of "Additional Charters" in the Department of MSS. in the British Museum, there will be found a few of some interest which relate to various works carried out by the artists employed at the time of the erection of the Palace of Versailles, or, as it is described, "le Chateau de Versailles."

There are, in addition to these, two or three which relate to the Palace of Fontainebleau and the Louvre, and also others which refer to paintings, both at Versailles and the now destroyed Palace of St. Cloud. We need not, however, concern ourselves with these last mentioned, as they are not within the limits of these notes, which deal with the buildings and the artists employed.\* The most important, as well as being

the most numerous, belong to Versailles, and refer to certain works in and about the palace, and the park and gardens which are attached to it, the works consisting of figures, bas-reliefs, trophies, and sculpture, in connection with the grand staircase, in metal, and wood, and sculpture in wood for the gates; "vases for the colonnade of the little park," and "two pedestals," together with "thirteen vases" and "nine cassolettes" for the Trianon. The original documents are in French, and are written on small parchment sheets, which are signed by the parties interested. The earliest is dated 1671, and the latest bears the date 1688, thus covering a period of nearly twenty years.

The numbers, dates, and description of the MSS. are extracted from the Catalogue in the Department of MSS.

13386. Certificate of the acquittance from J. Houzeau (1624-1691) to Charles le Besgue, Seigneur de Majanville, Trésorier des Bastimens, for 600 l.\* for stone figures at Versailles. 29 May 1671.

13387. Certificate of the acquittance from Philippe Caffier and Mathieu Lespagnandel (1610-1689), Royal sculptors, to the same Charles le Besgue for 1,000 l. for sculpture in wood for the gates of Versailles. 18 July 1671.

13388. Certificate of the acquittance from the same Philippe Caffier † to Sebastian François de la Planche, Trésorier des Bastimens, for 990 l. in part payment for sculptures in metal and wood for the grand staircase at Versailles. 28 December 1675.

13391. Certificate of the acquittance from Leonard Roger, sculptor to the king, to the same Charles le Besgue, for 200 l. for figures and bas-reliefs for Versailles. 25 July, 1671.

13392. Certificate of the acquittance from Gaspard Marsy and others (1628-1681), sculptor, to the king, to the same Charles le Besgue, for 2,000 l., for trophies made for the Chateau de Versailles. 15 February 1671.

13396. Certificate of the acquittance from Simon Maziere, sculptor, to Charles le Besgue, &c., for 600 l., for the models, and marble, for two terminal figures for the little park of Versailles. 6 June 1686.

13397. Certificate of the acquittance from Ancelme Flaman (1647-1717), sculptor, to the same Charles le Besgue, for 300 l., for two vases of white marble, for the colonnade of the little park of Versailles. Paris, 21 July 1686.

13398. Certificate of the acquittance from Simon Hurtelle (1650-1724), sculptor to the king, to Charles Manessile, Sieur de Hernjmont, Trésorier des Bastimens, for 200 l., part payment for making two pedestals for the marble basins for the colonnade of the garden at Versailles. 19 July 1687.

13399. Certificate of the acquittance from Pierre Charles Dauphin de St. Marie, sculptor, to Charles le Besgue, &c., for 240 l., part payment for sculpturing thirteen vases, and nine "cassolettes" of stone, for the Trianon. 19 December 1688.

**DOCUMENT RELATING TO THE PALACE OF FONTAINEBLEAU.**

13384. Certificate from François Bourdoug, sculptor to the king, to Charles le Besgue, for 300 l. Tourn. for work

\* The dates here given are not in the original documents. They refer to the dates of the birth and death of the artists.

\* The prices are in livres.

† Or Filippo Caffieri (1634-1716).



done in the queen's apartments at Fontainebleau, in addition to 250 l. already received. 10 April 1644.

DOCUMENT RELATING TO THE LOUVRE.

13389. Certificate of the acquittance from Laurens Manier (1618-1700) to Charles le Besgue for 1,200 l., for sculptures in stucco, for the grand gallery of the Louvre. 21 and 26 April 1671.

Cast Lead-work, Worstead Church, Norfolk.

From FREDERIC R. FARROW [F].—

On looking through some back numbers of the JOURNAL I came across an illustration on p. 531, Vol. VI., Third Series, entitled "Painted and Gilded Chancel Screen (15th century), in wood and cast lead, Worstead Church, Norfolk." Mr. Corlette in his essay does not do more than merely refer to this illustration, and it might therefore be supposed that the cast lead-work is of fifteenth-century date; this, however, is not the case, as when I was measuring this screen, some years ago, the old sexton at that time pointed out to me with great pride the cast lead ornaments, which were his handiwork. Several of the original crockets and finials having been broken away, he made moulds from those remaining, and cast replicas in lead, in his zeal for the restoration of the screen, and in consequence of his inability to attempt wood carving.

Some Norfolk screens have examples of cast work, but, as far as my observation goes, this is always in gesso; as, for example, at Loddon, where, by the way, the figure paintings on the panels are on vellum. I am inclined to think that the colour of the screen at Worstead has also been modified by the zeal of the old sexton, and that it is very different in tone from the original colour scheme. Many East Anglian screens have had their colour touched up by local amateurs, who matched the original colour plus dirt in their restoration.

## LEGAL.

### Quantity Surveyor's Fees: Right to Payment out of First Instalment of Contract Price or an equivalent thereof.

MELLOR F. BRITTON.

This was an action by a quantity surveyor against a builder to recover £411 for preparing quantities. The case was heard before Mr. Justice Bigham in the Queen's Bench Division. A Mr. Sanderson had entered into a building agreement with the freeholder of certain land at Chelsea to erect thereon flats, to be called Burton Court, which when completed were to be leased to Sanderson. He employed the plaintiff to prepare plans and to take out quantities, on which builders were invited to tender. The defendant was amongst the builders who tendered. His tender, amounting to £28,000, was accepted by the building owner. The defendant in the usual way included in

his tender the amount of the plaintiff's charges, and in the ordinary course the plaintiff would have been paid by the defendant out of the first instalment of the contract price received by the defendant from the building owner; but when the first instalment became due it was not paid, and the defendant thereupon entered into an arrangement with Sanderson by which the defendant took over the latter's agreement with the freeholder, and released him from all claims, present and future, under his contract, but Sanderson was given an option to purchase the building when completed on paying the defendant the contract price and interest. Up to the present time the building had not been completed, and in these circumstances the defendant denied his liability to pay the plaintiff the amount of his charges.

Mr. Bailhache, for the plaintiff, said that the custom of the trade that the quantity surveyor should be paid by the builder out of the first instalment of the contract price, although the contract of employment in the first instance was with the building owner, had been judicially recognised (see *North v. Bassett*, 1892, 1 Q.B., 333). Here the defendant had not been paid in money by the building owner, but he had received an equivalent in kind, having taken over the whole adventure and given the building owner an absolute release.

Mr. W. H. Stevenson, for the defendant, contended that his client was not liable. The case was like *Campbell v. Blyton* (Hudson's *Building Contracts*, vol. ii. p. 105), where the building owner had given a mortgage to the builder, and Mr. Justice Wills there held that the builder was not liable to the quantity surveyor. The undertaking of the defendant was to pay out of a particular fund—namely, the first instalment—and that fund had not as yet come into existence.

Mr. Justice Bigham, in giving judgment on the 26th June, said that the plaintiff was entitled to judgment. In the first instance the plaintiff could call upon the building owner to pay his charges, but as soon as the latter had entered into a contract with a builder, and had put him in a position to pay by providing him with money, the building owner's liability to the plaintiff came to an end. Then what were the contractual relations between the plaintiff and the defendant? The defendant had undertaken to pay him as soon as he himself received his first instalment from the building owner. That placed on the defendant the obligation to get the first instalment. He was not bound to try and get blood out of a stone, and if he could not get payment from the building owner he was under no liability to the plaintiff; but if he could get the money or an equivalent he was liable. A difficulty arose in this case about the payment of the first instalment, but it was not an insurmountable difficulty, for having regard to the amount of work which had been done the building owner might have raised the money. If proper steps had been taken the building owner would have been able to pay. What happened was that the defendant for reasons of his own took from the building owner an out-and-out assignment of the agreement with the freeholder in full satisfaction of all the defendant's claims under the contract. The position was, therefore, that the defendant had chosen to accept, instead of cash, the assignment of the building agreement, carrying with it the benefit of all the work done up to that point (which far exceeded the plaintiff's claim) and also the possibility of future benefits. If the builder chose to vary his relations with the building owner he might do so, but not so as to prejudicially affect the claim of a third party who had nothing to do with the arrangement. There would be judgment for the amount claimed, with costs.

A stay of execution was applied for and refused.

